INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVII NO. 255—r BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1929. ONE ANNA

ROBBER CHIEF CAPTURED AT LAST.

Bacha And His Fol lowers Rounded Up At Jab-u-Siraj.

NEW AFGHAN CABINET.

Sardar Shah Wali Khan To Officiate As King, When Necessary.

SIRDAR SHAH MD. KHAN AS MINISTER FOR DEFENCE.

According to information received by the Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, Bachha-i-Saqao, with Syed Hussein and his other followers was captured at Jab-ul-Siraj on the 23rd instant.

The Northern divisions are all quiet and all of them have sent in their allegiance.

NEW REGIME IN AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

According to a telegram received by the Afghan Consulate, in Bombay the personnel of the new Afghan Government is as follows:

Sirdar Aala Shah Wali Khan to be Vakeel Aala Hazrat (i.e. to officiate for the King when required);

Sirdar Aala Shah Mohamed Khan, Minister for Defence,

Faiz Mohamed Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mohamed Hashim Khan, Minister for Interior:

Sher Ahmed Khan, Minister for Justice:

Ali Mahomed Khan, Minister for Education,

Mohamed Ayuv Khan, Minister for Finance,

Ahmed Ali Khan, Minister for Courts; and

Mohamed Akbar Khan, Minister for Commerce.

In ex-King Amanullah's regime, Faiz Mohamed Khan was Minister for Education, Sher Ahmed Khan, President of the Council of State, Ali Mohamed Khan, Assistant Minister for Education and Minister for Commerce and Mohamed Ayuv Khan, Secretary-General to ex-King Amanullah.—A. P.

HASHIM KHAN PROCEEDING TO KANDAHAR.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Information has been received that Sardar Hashim Khan left Quetta to-day for Kandahar via Chaman.—A. P.

AFGHAN PRINCE ON PAROLE RE-ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Taken to Lock-Up by Magistrate's Order.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

Sardar Mahmud Omarkhan, the Afghan Prince on parole at Allahabad, was re-arrested yesterday afternoon and conveyed to the European lock-up under orders of the District Magistrate. Mystery surrounds the reasons which have led to his re-arrest, and his brothers to appear to be quite ignorant of them. Sardar Omar Khan was taken into custody on his return from Burmah on Wednesday and detained for the whole of that day as he did not like to report himself to the magistrate at present as he was ill. He was, however, released the same evening on one of his brother's assuring the District Magistrate that, at the intervention of his mother, Sardar Omar Khan had agreed to comply with the Magistrate's orders. Sardar Omar Khan was accordingly released the same evening and he reported himself to the Deputy Magistrate Mr. Azimuddin Khan.

SUDDEN ARREST.

On Friday evening, however, it is said the Sardar felt exhausted and was not in a condition to go out. Hence his mother wrote a letter to the District Magistrate on Friday afternoon requesting him to exempt her son from going to the Magistrate to report himself till he was physically fit to move out, and the same evening his brother Sardar Sarwar Khan conveyed Sardar Omar Khan's message to Mr. Azimuddin Khan at the time fixed for reporting. A Naib Tahsildar was sent the same evening to see Sirdar Omar Khan but no reply was received to the Sardar's letter sent to the District Magistrate. But at about 2 p.m. a police sergeant and sub-inspector arrived with an order to convey the Sardar to the European lock-up. The text of the order could not be ascertained but it is reported that the ground on which the Sardar was removed to the lock-up might be for his examination by the Civil Surgeon but some time later a police lorry arrived and took away the Sardar's bedding and other necessary things belonging to the Sardar. Further developments are anxiously awaited.—Free Press.

INDIA AND LABOUR GOVT.

—:o:—

"Sunday Times" Guess

—:o:—

CONCILIATING CONGRESS LEADERS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The "Sunday Times" says it is understood that the Government statement explaining its views and hopes with regard to the attainment of Dominion Status by India will be published towards the end of the week. It will be followed almost immediately by another announcement by the Viceroy at Delhi, Both statements will, of course, be in harmony.

CONCILIATING CONGRESS LEADERS

It is understood that the object of the statements is to conciliate Indian National Congress leaders who have resolved that mass civil disobedience should begin on 1st January, 1930, unless Dominion Status for India is in the meantime conceded. But responsible quarters outside Government gravely doubt the wisdom of making indefinite statements which are not likely to satisfy the Congress leaders and may easily lead to greater difficulties later.—Reuter.

LONDON AGENCY TO BE ESTABLISHED.

—:o:—

To Safeguard Muslim Interests.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Before leaving London, H. H. the Aga Khan presided over the extraordinary meeting of the All-India Muslim Legislators Association attended by Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Vice-President and Dr. Suhrawardy Secretary. It was decided to establish an agency of the Association in London to place before the British public authoritative views of Indian Moslems on all questions affecting their rights and interests.—Reuter.

POLICE GREETINGS FOR SUBHAS BOSE.

—:o:—

WARRANT AWAITING ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA STATION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Sjt. Subhas Bose is arriving here to-morrow by the Punjab Mail. It is understood that a warrant will be served on him at station and Mr. Bose will be taken direct to the Magistrate's house and bailed.—Free Press.

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE BAILED OUT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Calcutta this morning and immediately drove to the residence of the Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, where he was bailed out on a sum of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, M.L.C., stood surety for him. In view of the issue of a non-bailable warrant against him and his probable arrest, a number of people were present at the Howrah Station. The warrant, however, was not served.—A.P.

JAIL INQUIRY COMMITEE CONCLUDES ITS LABOURS

—:o:—

Unanimous Report Submitted?

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

It is understood the Jail Enquiry Committee has concluded its enquiry and has submitted an unanimous report.—Free Press.

Prince Umberto was rapturously welcomed on his return from Brussels. The Prince acknowledged the popular enthusiasm from the Palace Balcony.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI AT MEERUT.

—:o:—

Sees Accused In Jail.

A LONG CHAT.

MEERUT, Oct. 27.

The first visit Mahatma Gandhi paid on his arrival here to-day was to Meerut Jail, whither he was accompanied by the defence advocates in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, Messrs. Chakravarti and Joshi.

Gandhiji interviewed all the accused in the "Conspiracy" case. It appears that the interview was long and lasted over an hour and a half and that Dange, Nimbkar, Hutchinson, Desai, Thengdi, Joglekar, Shivnath and others discussed various aspects of the case with Gandhiji.

In reply to an enquiry regarding his opinion previously expressed in o'Young India," that in a case of this nature, no defence was required, Mahatma Gandhi explained that India had produced a sufficient number of legal practitioners who could take up cases of this nature without question of remuneration. He was never opposed to defence being arranged individually but public subscriptions should not be used to meet lawyers' fees in political trials.

Dange presented Gandhiji with a copy of his book "Hell Found" and requested him to lend his support in the work of improving the jail administration.

Gandhiji reported to have reiterated his faith in non-violence as an efficacious political weapon and to have declared that he would retire from politics if the contrary was proved.

Replying to a question, he said: "I will certainly become an independencewallah provided Dominion Status is not granted or promised by responsible heads of the British Government in India and England by the mid-night of the 31st December next." He entertained hopes of the attainment of Dominion Status within this period.

"MY WEAK SPOT."

He explained that he suspended Civil Disobedience in Bardoli not because Bardoli was not prepared for it but as a direct consequence of the outbreak of violence in Chauri Chaura. Asked if Dominion Status was not forthcoming and another Chauri Chaura occurred in the course of the contemplated civil disobedience, would he advise another suspension of the programme, he replied "that is a weak spot in me and you have to bear with me".

In concluding his interview, Mahatma Gandhi remarked that this was the pleasantest hour he had spent during the whole of his tour of the Province.—A. P.

FRENCH CABINET.

—:o:—

M. Daladier Consents.

—:o:—

CO-OPERATION WITH RADICAL SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Paris.—After an interview lasting forty-five minutes with M. Doumergue, M. Daladier said he would try to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

RADICAL SOCIALISTS' PROPOSAL TO SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Socialist Executive is considering a letter to its leader, M. Leon Blum, proposing co-operation with the Radical Socialists and offering a number of seats in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

"RELIGION SHOULDN'T OVERRIDE NATIONAL INTERESTS."

Hasrat Mohani Finds He Was In Wrong Company.

LEAVES JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 27.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has resigned the membership of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

Interviewed by the "Free Press" Maulana Hasrat Mohani said that he was a much a 'pucca' Muslim as any other member of that body, ever following the dictates of the Shariat.

He held that religion was a personal matter and need not override national interests which idea, he complained, did not find favour with the other members of that body, who tried to meddle in affairs beyond their competence. He had for long endeavoured to have the Jamiat do only those things which were useful to the country in general and to Muslims in particular.

NOT AMENABLE TO PROGRESSIVE MEASURES.

But the results of his endeavours have not been satisfactorily and he had come to the conclusion that unless that body was reconstituted it was not possible to make it agree to progressive measures. Under such circumstances, he had no option but to submit his resignation.

Further he desired it to be understood clearly that his action and statement did not mean any personal reflection upon any particular member of that institution among whose membership, there were many who were his near and dear friends and who shall continue to remain so, notwithstanding his resignation.

"NEVER BEEN A COMMUNALIST".

The Maulana admitted that he had been grossly misunderstood and misrepresented of late. It was unfair and unjust to call him a communalist. He was purely and thoroughly nationalist in his outlook. He hoped that the time would soon arrive when those who regarded him a communalist and opposed to the country's advance would be convinced that he was just the opposite.—Free Press.

BOMBAY LEADERS BOLD STEP.

Appeal To Temple Trustees.

ADMIT "UNTOUCHABLES" FROM 1½ "EKADASHI" DAY.

In view of the fact that the question of solving the problem of untouchability among the Hindus is coming to a head and cannot be further dealyed without putting the whole future of the community in jeopardy, and in view of the fact that spasmodic attempts are now and then made to solve the problem by various individuals or organisations in the country according to their own lights, without cohesion and often to great detriment of Hindu solidarity, we are firmly of opinion that the time has now come for the Hindu Community as a whole to move from the present untenable position. We, therefore, appeal to all thinking Hindus, heads of Religious Orders, leaders of caste organisations, Panchayats, Guilds, Samajs, Sabhas, and all other Hindus organisations modern or ancient, to fix a day—conveniently the next Kartiki (ray Prabhadhani) Ekadashi—as a day of the extinction of untouchability, disregard thenceforward all conventions that prescribe observance of untouchability and deal or associate without distinction with all castes recognised as being within the fold of Hinduism. All those depressed Hindu classes who have hitherto been termed as "untouchables" and kept at a distance should be readmitted into the social fold and allowed to share common benefits of free association and intercourse in all outdoor dealings, in all public places and on all public occasions, fairs festivals, processions, meetings etc. including in temples of Gods which should be considered as the last place for any distinction between man and man.

The above is signed by the following gentlemen.—Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, Parshottamdas Thakurdas, Chunilal V. Mehta, M. R. Jayakar, Narottam Morarji, Lallubhai Samaldas, Vasantrao N. Dabholkar, G. V. Deshmukh, N. C. Kelkar, L. B. Bhopatkar, Rewashankar Jagjiwan, Shoorji Vallabhdas, Vithaldas Damodhar Govindji, Jagjiwan Ujamsi, Masukhlal Chagganlal, Rajendra Narayan, Khanderao Ramchandra, Baji Vishnu Nerulkar, A. K. Pai, B. G. Kher, S. B. Vaidya, V. V. Jerajani, C. V. Jerajani, Muiraj Karsandas, Vijaysingh Govindji, Bhimji Ramdas, Dhanji Kalyanji, Liladhar Ratanji, D. D. Sathye, P. V. Kane, A. B. Gajendragadkar, S. L. Silam, B. V. Vagh, A. C. Amin, K. N. Dharap, B. S. Turkhad, V. G. Rao, Y. N. Nadkarni, D. R. Manerikar, B. G. Rao, M. D. Nanavati, K. G. Tambe, S. R. Dongerker, A. R. Vaidya, R. G. Nayak, and Nayan H. Pandya.

MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S STATEMENT.

In releasing the above appeal to the Press, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Secretary, Anti-Untouchability Committee, Indian National Congress made the following statement:

In sending this appeal for publication I desire to make a few observations. The readiness with which the idea of issuing such a general appeal was hailed in all quarters and the promptness with which leaders of both Deccani as well as Gujrati setcions in Bombay, many of them well-known for their conservative outlook signed it has only confirmed me in my belief that the Hindu community as a whole clearly realises to-day the basic injustice—involved in the attitude hitherto maintained and that an all pervading earnestness combines the Hindu leaders to-day in one supreme effort to heal this running sore on the body of the community.

It is a pity that some of the leaders of the untouchables should choose just this time for advocating self-assertion by "Satvagraha" to effect entry into temples and should have issued what are bound to be characterized as "ultimatums." The caste Hindus, I feel confident, will not, as they never should, hesitate for a moment from discharging what they deem to be their debt of honour, simply because some of the recipients take it with ill-grace or even disdain to receive it as a gift. It is regrettable that those who desire to establish their due claims should insist on asserting themselves by an exhibition of power when those claims are already admitted on grounds of justice and when so many of those who count in the community are striving to get them respected in practice. My recent experience of the earnestness of Hindus in this matter emboldens me to say that this curse of untouchability would be a thing of the past throughout the length and breadth of India if the Congress is allowed twelve months more to tackle the problem through propaganda and persuasion and if the extreme wings instead of provoking each other into stiffening their backs help to maintain the present atmosphere of universal goodwill towards its solution.

It is some consolation however that the latest news from the Satyagraha quarters is that they do not favour a hasty precipitation of the methods of direct action if the Hindu community rises to the occasion and makes a reassuring response in time.

More signatures are coming in, those desirous of joining in the above appeal may send their signatures at 395, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

ENTHUSIASM FOR TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Mass Meeting At Chowpatty.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee, Bombay Youth League, Independence for India League, Presidency Hindu Sabha, Hindu Mahasabha, Parel and Matunga Depressed Indians' Association, Depressed Class Mission, Rohidas Samaj Seva Sangh, Rohidas Dnyanodaya Samaj, Tarun Bahishkrit Mandal, Bahishkrit Seva Sangh of Thana and Kurla, a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on the Tilak Beach (Chaupaty Sands), on Sunday evening, to concert measures for the Satyagraha to be shortly started in Bombay to secure for the so-called untouchables the

(Continued on page 5.)

INDIA MAIL FLYING BOAT IN TROUBLE.

Caught In Rough Weather Off Italian Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Rome.—A message from Leghorn says that a British sea plane or a flying boat descended on sea off the Italian coast after sending out a S.O.S. which was picked up by a wireless station at Castellucio. Tugs from Leghorn conducted a long but unsuccessful search for the distressed airmen in a very rough sea. The airmen's signals ceased in the evening. There is reason to fear that this may be the homewardbound Indian air mail.

TOWED TO SAFETY.

London (later).—It is confirmed that it was the India mail flying boat that was involved in the adventure off the Italian coast, but she has now been found and towed into the Spezia harbour where she is riding out the storm.—Reuter.

Arrival Of Inward Air Mail.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

The Air Mail arrived here at 5-30 p.m. to-day.—A. P.

Departure Of Outward Air Mail

—:o:—

KARACHI, Oct 27.

To-day's Punjab mail connected with the outward air mail which departed at 9-23 this morning.—A. P.

SEE STOP PRESS.

STOP PRESS

AIR MAIL DISASTER.

—:o:—

7 PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Imperial Airways aannounce that airplane conveying Indian Airmails which was due at Croyldon to-day was wrecked in storm in Gulf of Genoa night and that 7 persons are dead.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR MISSING AIR MAIL.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Definite news regarding the homeward air mail is not obtainable but Imperial Airways confirm that mail due to-day has not arrived.—Reuter.

Rome.—According to report from Spezzia, tugboats were forced abandon towing airliner conveying Indian air mails, owing to hawsers breaking. Seven aeroplanes of local air-station have been sent out on search.—Reuter.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

MYSORE STATE IRON WORKS.

Sir M. Visweswarayya's Review Of 6 Years' Progress.

MYTH OF EXPERT ADVICE EXPOSED.

The following Statement made by Sir M. Visvesvaraya on Tuesday, the 24th September, at the time of handing over charge of the Office of Chairman of the Board of Management, is issued for publication, with the permission of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore:—

As I am handing over, to-day, charge of the office of Chairman of the Board of Management—an office held by me for nearly 6-1/2 years—it may not be out of place to pass in rapid review, the past history, preesnt position and future needs of this undertaking.

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT BOARD.

The Iron Scheme was sanctioned and started in May 1918. In December of that year I retired from the office of Dewan and my connection with the work automatically ceased.

The revised estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 94 lakhs and the understanding with Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. and their Consulting Engineer, Mr. C. P. Perin, was that the work would be completed and brought into operation in about 18 months, i.e., before the close of 1919.

The work was not completed in 1919 as intended and the construction was prolonged till after January 1923. The construction expenditure also rose to Rs. 161.84 lakhs by the end of June 1923. When the work was approaching completion by the middle of 1922, doubts were raised by the Agents and by Mr. Marshall, their Consulting Engineer, that it might not be possible under the conditions then prevailing to operate the plant except at a heavy loss, and it was suggested that the plant should not start operation but be kept in readiness for it as soon as circumstances seemed favourable.

It was at this time that I was consulted by Government. The advice I gave was that Mr. Perin of New York should be sent for with a staff of skilled operators to operate the plant for 4 to 6 months and then hand back the plant in charge of a competent Manager to the control of the Mysore Government.

Government took action accordingly. Mr. Perin came with a staff of American operators and started work in January 1923.

When Mr. Perin was about to leave in March 1923, Government again approached me to help them in managing the industry. Mr. (afterwards Sir Albion) Banerji came over to see me in Bombay to ask me to take over the control. I agreed to help for about six months in the first instance and a Board of Management was constituted with myself as Chairman.

I think it is necessary to mention that these arrangements were brought about chiefly through the exertions of the present Dewan, Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., who was then Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja. His Highness the Maharaja was also pleased to telegraph to me his satisfaction at my having consented to look after the concern.

PROGRESS IN SIX YEARS.

When the plant started operation in January 1923, the construction had not been completed; the machinery and equipment in each section was not working satisfactorily and needed repairs, adjustment and thorough overhauling. Work on the Kemmangundi Ropeway had been suspended and the cost of collection and transport of raw materials was very high. The price pig iron had begun to decline rapidly. The operation of the plant was beset with difficulties on all sides, and considerable prejudice had to be overcome in familiarizing the local foundries with our charcoal iron which was an entirely new and unknown product to them.

During the last six years, the operations have been reduced to a system, the cost of collection and transport of raw materials brought down to the level originally estimated, the output maintained at a satisfactory level and the cost of production reduced by more than 50 per cent. A local staff has been trained for the various positions and methods of modern administration have been introduced on the plant. The Works have gradually been made to pay their way. For the last three years in succession, there have been no losses and the operations of the year 1928-29, taken by themselves, yielded a surplus of about Rs. 2 lakhs against a calculated annual depreciation of about Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

The results achieved are due to the interest taken by and the activities of the members of the Board of Management and the several General Managers and officers on the staff. We have been particularly fortunate in having a sympathetic Board and a band of enthusiastic officers who have cheerfully faced many trying ordeals.

After detailing the special disabilities which the scheme encountered at its very inception the statement proceeds:—

MANUFATURE OF STEEL.

The Works are now manufacturing semi-finished products but in order to create a local market and secure the best financial results, the manufacture of finished products must be our chief aim in future. The most important development in this respect is the manufacture of Steel.

Our engineering staff have been carrying on experiments in the manufacture of Steel under the advice of experts and they have obtained results which may be considered satisfactory and even remarkable.

The State has all the essential raw materials and facilities for making Steel of all grades and kinds. Articles rolled from mild steel, such as cart tyres, rounds and other sections are in everyday demand in every village in Mysore and Southern India. What is needed is electric power, which may, in the first instance, be supplied from the Cauvery Power Scheme and later permanently from the Jog Falls.

In the early years the entire output of steel will be absorbed within the State and the Works will derive full advantage of the cheap freight to the market and the present protective duties.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

For the past 18 months, no changes in organization and no improvements have been attempted because we wanted to know whether we were to proceed with Steel or not. We have been preparing for Steel Manufacture. If the proposal is to be dropped it is necessary to decide soon and re-organize the Works for a limited output and restricted activities.

The Sales organization requires strengthening. More activity in this Department has been necessary for a long time. Returns and correspondence should be more prompt.

STEEL—MOTHER OF ALL INDUSTRIES.

The future prosperity of the State is dependent upon it industries, and Steel, at the present time, is the mother of all industries.

It is true that Government have spent much money on this industry and have had no direct benefit so far. This is due partly to mistakes and delays at the start and partly to the unprecedented trade depression which overtook the industry after its operation began.

But taking a broader view of the matter, six years is too short a period for any country to establish permanently an iron and steel industry in the face of disastrous world competition such as we are encountering at present.

How disatrsous has been the trade depression will be understood from the fact that long-established concerns in England like Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co., Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., and Messrs. William Beardmore Co. of Glasgow have had to face enormous losses during this period in spite of millions of reserves previously built up. They were able to reduce their capital assets and reorganize their concerns with the liberal aid and concessions received by them from the British Government and the Banks. In the case of one of these Companies the share capital had to be written down from 20 shillings to one shilling.

It is now proved beyond doubt that the experts who stated in 1923 that the concern would not even pay its working expenses were not correct. Our Indian staff is quite capable of working the concern on a remunerative basis. Given the prices and conditions which prevailed even in 1923, the Works would be earning Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs this year after meeting charges for depreciation.

Government have not done badly in the past in their productive undertakings as a whole. The iron and steel industry is an undertaking of far reaching importance. Since they have put their hand to it, it is hoped Government will persevere and encourage this concern and continue to work it on European and American lines. The training our officers have received is a real asset and the momentum so far gained in bringing this industry into existence should not be lost by any hesitation to incur the further financial responsibility demanded. It will be to the eternal credit of the Mysore Government if they persevered and carried forward the industry till it begins to earn a satisfactory dividend and becomes a permanent asset of the State.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 26.

December	18.22
January	18.32
March	18.60
May	18.88
July	18.97
Middling Spot	18.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 26.

December	18.17
January	18.30
Middling Spot	18.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 26.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	83,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Scindia Fully Good	6.00
Scindia Fine	6.25
Scindia Superfine	6.50
Bengal Good	5.75
Bengal Fully Good	6.00
Bengal Fine	6.25
Oomra Good	6.90
Oomra Fully Good	7.20
Oomra Fine	7.50
Broach Fully Good	8.10
Broach Fine	8.35
Broach Superfine	8.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

October	14.71
November	14.74
January	14.73
March	14.88
May	15.15
July	15.35
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	15.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

	Opening	Closing
October	9.66	9.67
November		9.66
December		9.72
January	9.78	9.77
February		9.80
March	9.88	9.87
April		9.88
May	9.98	9.96
June		9.96
July	10.02	10.00
August		9.98
September		9.96
October		9.94
Middling Spot		10.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 26.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	23
Forward	23-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1\|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-3\|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1\|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 6 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6-1\|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3\|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 7-1\|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 26.

T T Berlin on London	20.38-7|8
T T Ainsterdam on London	12.10
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	34.15
T T Milan on London	93.07
T T Berne on London	25.17
T T Paris on London	123.85
T T London on Prague	164.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 26.

Cottonseed Bombay ton £8-5 Dec-Jan Shipment Quoted.

Castorseed Bombay ton £17-7-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton £19-7-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 26.

Linseed Calcutta ton £23-15 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers £23-15 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton £24-2-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Hull Sellers.

Linseed Bombay ton £24 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	20
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	10
Ceylon Planters	27
Ceylon Rubber	48
Clunes Estates	22
Cochin Rubber	35
Ella Tea	170
Estates Co. of Uva	32-8
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	57-8
Hatbawe Rubber	11
Honiton Rubber	6-8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande T. & Rub.	11
Jebong Rubber	15
Kalutara Company	34
Kalutara Rubber	14
Kelani Valley Rub.	25
Langat River	22
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	185
Maha Uva Estates	55
Meall Mor Estates	22
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	37-8
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	22
Rubber Growers'	32-8
Saffragam T. & Rub.	185
Talgaswella Tea	48-8
Torrington Tea	24-8
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	10
Vogan Tea	38
Warriapolla Estate	26

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	99 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	93 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	2 12 6
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935/45)	94 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 17 3
Calcutta Tramway (Ordy.)	0 16 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 7 6
French 5 per cent Rents	20 17 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	126 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 4 9
Indian 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Stock	65 10 0
India 4-1/2 per centt. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	85 0 0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	56 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 17 9
Motor Fuel Porprietory Ltd.	0 3 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	6 10 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	8 0 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 1 0
Shahadara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	73 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	192 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock	98 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	99 10 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	102 10 0

Remarks:—Imperial Airways and Tata Powers ex-dividend.

KEROSENE RATES.

(BURMAH-SHELL.)

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The following are the limit rates for kerosene in the local market to-day:—

	per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell cases	8 15 6
Waterlily cases	8 11 6
Firefly cases	8 7 6
	per pair.
Anchor brand tins	6 11 6
Swastika brand tins	6 11 6
Rising Sun brand tins	6 9 6
Chukker brand tins	6 9 6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons	5 5 6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	5 5 6
Swan brand tins	6 1 6
Victoria brand tins	6 1 6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4 13 6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4 13 6

MILLSTORES QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 80/; China Clay, bazaar quality Rs. 70/.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina, supra (Dutch) Rs. 10-2-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 9-2-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-12-0; Indiana brand Rs. 12-7-0; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 14-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs 4-12-0; Australian Mutton Tallow Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro (German), small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of potach, small packing Rs. 35/-; Soda Ash Rs. 7-2-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake (French) small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-3; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

For the first time after the war the price of Farina has dropped down considerably in Holland during the last week and has nearly touched the pre-war standard, consequently there is every possibility of the market going down for ready stock in November.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York. Oct. 26.

Demand Bills 487.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes 42\|3 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes 41\|6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 44\|6 Dec Shipment Bombay Paid and Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct-Dec per cwt 12

Jan-March per cwt 12\|3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay Oct-Dec per cwt 12\|1-1\|4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Oct-Dec per cwt 12\|1-3\|4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 9-1\|2d.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 26.

Linseed Oil nakec London cwt 42 Dec Delivery Sellers.

41\|1-1\|2 Jan-April Delivery Paid and Sellers.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR THE BLIND.

An Institution In Bhavnagar.

Mr. N. D. Naterwalla, Superintendent of the Bhavnagar School and Home for the Blind, has issued the following appeal to the State Subjects:—

India should now strenuously try to free herself from the beggar nuisance. There are millions of beggars who maintain themselves on the charity of the public. Indians cannot bear to pass by a beggar, howsoever robust he may be, without placing some coin in the outstretched hand. Western countries do not allow begging in the streets as they have homes for everybody. Old, infirm, lepers, blind etc., while here there are very few such institutions.

We have the Blind Relief Association founded in 1919 which has so far treated 6,42,000 patients giving them medical as well as surgical aid. The late Dr N. D. Chhatrapati went a step further and laid the foundation of a school for the Blind which has developed by now as "The Victorial Memorial School for the Blind." In connection with this is also started, through the generosity of the late Seth Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji:—"The N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind" This Institution owes much of its success to the strenuous efforts of our Nationalist Citizen, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla.

The success of this Institution was so marked and the work done by it so commandable that the Supervisor of that institution Mr. N. D. Naterwalla was inspired to start such an institution at Bhavnagar, his birth place, to give relief to his blind brethren there. Mr. Neterwalla is himself blind and received his education for 5 years at the "Victoria Memorial School for the Blind" Bhavnagar is a premier State of Kathiawar and the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji had great sympathy for the poor unfortunates who were handicapped from very birth. He had established 'Shri Nandkuwarba Orphanage' at Bhavnagar and had his life been not cut off so early he would have founded a home for the Blind also. His successor the minor Maharaja Sahib Krishna Kumar Sinhji who is now approaching his majority as also the President of the Council of Administration Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani have approved of Mr. Neterwalla's idea of starting the School and Home for the blind and have graciously offered to share half the expenses of running the School and Home. It is expected that Maharaja Sahib will also help the institution further by becoming its Patron and allowing the promoters to have the institution named after him.

An influential Committee consisting of Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, V. L. Mehta, B. B. Kampani, M. N. Chhatrapati, H. D. Chhatrapati and Dhunjibhai B. Patel was approved to do all the preliminary work to bring the institution into existence. The Committee has co-opted a few more members and requested Mr. N. D. Neterwalla the Blind enthusiast to collect funds in consultation with the Committee and be the Superintendent of the School at Bhavnagar. Messrs. Pestonjee Burjorjee Behramjee and Prabhudas Ladhabhai Mooi have agreed to be Honorary Secretaries and Mr. V. L. Mehta to be Honorary Treasurer.

All subjects of Bhavnagar State living at Bhavnagar, Bombay or abroad are exhorted to help this Institution by monetary help, so as to partly relieve the misery of the Blind to whom is denied the sweetest gift of Nature, eye sight, to whom the whole World is a sea of darkness, and all this from birth or early childhood and for no sinful action of their own.

The blind ought to have the first claim on one's charity. It is doubly blest, for it not only helps to sustain life but saves the inmates from the humiliation and degradation of begging, changing the whole outlook of their life and make them lead an intellectual life like human beings that they are.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26.

Varsova, MacLean, Busrah.
Barpeta, Radye, Busrah.
Argenfels, Zimmermann, Colombo.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Vita, Woollett, Karachi.
Madioen, Bender, Rotterdam.

DEPARTURES.

Rabenfels, Stefens, Karachi.
City of Nagpur, Elliot, Karachi.
Skuld, Robery, Bangkok.
Madioen, Bender, Java.

LOADING.

Oct. 26.

Steamer City of Simla for Liverpool.

S. S. Varsova:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Argenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Argenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo, with ballast.

S. S. Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Madioen:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Madioen arrived in harbour on Saturday from Roterdam, with a general cargo.

S. S. Rabenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Rabenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same botton cargo.

S. S. City of Nagpur:—The K. K. Coy's steamer City of Nagpur, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Skuld:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S. S. Madioen:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Madioen, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java, with same bottom cargo.

EXCHANGE C. P. WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

The Director of Land Records, Central Provinces, in his weekly report on the crops of the Central Provinces and Berar states that the week passed rainless. Owing to prolonged break land is getting hard and losing moisture in places in Saugor and Damoh districts where standing crops has suffered to some extent. Kharif crops on light soils in seven other districts also require rain. Otherwise standing crops are generally in good condition.

Picking of cotton has begun in places in Wardha and Amraoti districts. Harvesting of light price and minor millets and preparation of land for rabi sowings continue. Sowing of wheat has commenced in places and that of other rabi crops is in progress.

About 10,555 labourers are employed on scarcity works and 14,910 persons are receiving gratuitous relief in three northern districts.

Prices are generally steady.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi* ..	NOW SAIL	16,611
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
11 „	Rampura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Rampura ..		10,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
26 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon, Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£103	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
4th Nov.	Dumana	..	8,427
18th Dec.	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „	Domala	..	8,412

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£115
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£96

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Rampura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£106 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
28th Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi.
30th Oct.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st Nov.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
2nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
6th Nov. about 9th Nov.	Karagola .. Ellora ..	East & South Africa. Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
*Tottori Maru	5973	20 Oct.	31 Oct.
Suwa Maru	10700	— —	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru	802	2 Nov	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	— —	@13 Nov
aNagato Maru	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10400	....	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	Maiden 13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bomba Phone No. 20279, 23738.

Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru	9th Dec.	21st „

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KHAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN."
Box No. 856.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi,

Kemo and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi.	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

BOOKS for ALL.

MALABAR AND ITS FOLK. (A systematic description of the social customs and institutions of Malabar). By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikker, B.A. With special chapters on "Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali, Bar-at-Law. Rs. 2. To Subscribers of the "I. R." Re. 1-8.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES. By Rev. Dr. Miller. Being the critical study of King Lear, Macbeth, Othello and Hamlet. Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-4.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD. Life by Ahmed Shafi. His Teachings by Moulana Yakub Hasan. As. 12. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 10.

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA: A Rejoinder. By K. Natarajan with an introduction by Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan. 4th Edition. As. 2. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 10.

HINDU ETHICS. By Babu Govinda Das. With an introduction by Babu Bhagavan Das and a Foreword by Dr. Ganganath Jha. Rs. 2. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-8.

TEMPLES, CHURCHES AND MOSQUES. By Mr. Yakub Hasan. With 33 illustrations. Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-4.

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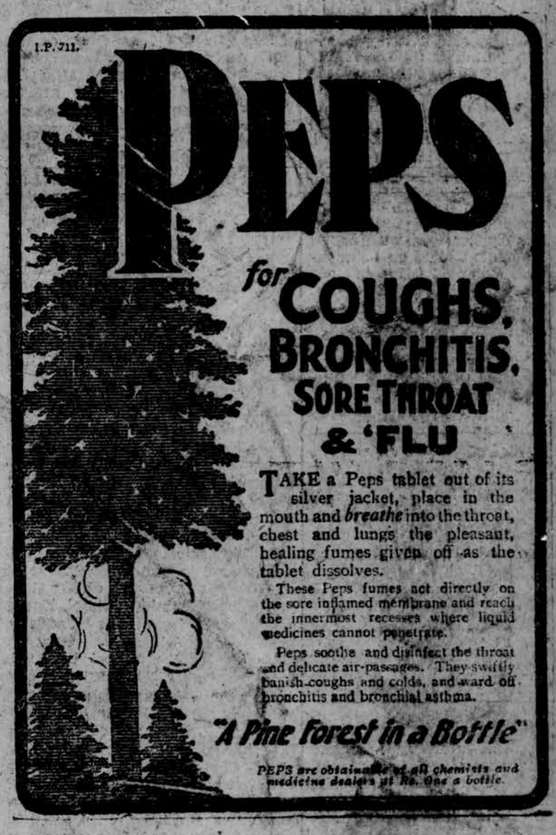

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L

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JA R1959

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Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
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JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

VISIT (via Wadhwan Junction on the B. B. and C. I. Railway) Holy Dwarka, the Capital City of the Lord Krishna on the Great Annakot Fair which is to be held on the 15th November, 1929.

A bogie third class coach runs between Delhi and Dwarka.

A dining car under Brahmin management runs daily between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka.

N. R. GREEN,
Offg. Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
'Publicity Section',
Jamnagar, 7th October, 1929.
32999

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Sub-Inspectors in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Candidates should possess the following qualifications:—

Age:—Between 22 and 25 years.

N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an extract from the Municipal or village register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies or School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence.

Education:—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination. A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarathi is essential.

Height:—Not less than 5' 5".

Chest measurement:—Not less than 33" (deflated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Candidates who have not resided in the Bombay Presidency for the last three years or who are not subjects of an Indian State in political relationship with the Government of Bombay or of Baroda State or of the States of Western India, are not eligible for selection.

4. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 6th January, 1930.

On joining the School they will have to pay IN ADVANCE the cost of School uniform which comes to about Rs. 30 per head.

During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay of Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. During the probationary period they will receive practical training and will be confirmed six months thereafter if found satisfactory.

5. Before admission into the School the selected candidate will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers: they must be vaccinated, or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

6. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, Bombay, before 15th November, 1929.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 24th October, 1929.
33042

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places given below.

	Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
Coorg sandalwood	206 tons.	Fraserpet	12-12-1929
Madras sandalwood	270 ,,	Satyamangalam	9-12-1929
Do.		Tirupattur	4-12-1929
Do.	336 ,,	Vellore	2-12-1929

NOTE:

Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on the S. I. Ry. Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on the S. I. R.

For terms and details of classes and quantities, apply as under:

Coorg Sales:—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.

Satyamangalam sales:—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

Tirupattur and Vellore sales:—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

(Sd.) T. A. WHITEHEAD,
Conservator of Forests.

Coimbatore,
Dated 15th October, 1929.
33036

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 12th December, 1929, at 12 noon, 200 to 250 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in public auction at Fraserpet, Coorg.

For further particulars please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara P. O.

N 33044

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TWO DUPLEX STEAM PUMPS REQUIRED FOR THE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME AT NANDGAON.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TWO DUPLEX STEAM PUMPS REQUIRED FOR THE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME AT NANDGAON". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
17th October, 1929.
33010

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

WATER WORKS LOAN ACCOUNT.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply and delivery at the site of Works near Sydenham Reservoir Karachi for the following:—

I. Supply of 3000 cwt. of cast iron pipes and specials.

II. Supply of Sluice Valves and Hydrants.

2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of rupee one.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a Sealed Cover endorsed "Tenders for Pipes, Specials and Sluice Valves and Hydrants" and delivered to the Municipal Accountant on or before Friday the 13th December, 1929, with rupees two hundred as earnest money.

4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Canvassing by Tenderers or their agents will be a disqualification.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.
Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 23rd. Sept. 1929.
33017

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL HOLIDAY EXPRESS for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class passengers will leave Victoria Terminus at 15-45 hours on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1929, for Poona arriving there at 20-05 hours the same day. The same train will leave Poona on MONDAY, the 4th November, 1929, for Victoria Terminus. The trains will run to the following timings:—

DOWN TRAIN.

V. Terminus	Dep.	15-45 on 30-10-29
Kurlat	Arr.	17-34
	Dep.	17-39
Lonavla	Arr.	18-53
	Dep.	18-58
Kirkee	Arr.	19-50
	Dep.	19-55
Poona	Arr.	20-05

UP TRAIN.

Poona	Dep.	7-05 on 4-11-29
Kirkee	Arr.	7-16
	Dep.	7-19
Lonavla	Arr.	8-18
	Dep.	8-23
Karjat	Arr.	9-20
	Dep.	9-25
V. Terminus	Arr.	11-15

2. No. 3 Down Poona Mail leaving Victoria Terminus at 15-30 hours on the 30TH OCTOBER, 1929, will not halt at Neral.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th October, 1929.
33045

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT DARGA STREET, UPPER MAHIM.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co. Attorneys for Mr. Haji Gani Haji Usman the Receiver appointed in Bombay High Court Suit No. 685 of 1927 (Hajrabai vs. Jan Mahomed Haji Jusab & others) of the Estate of the deceased Zulekhabai widow of Haji Jusab Mahomed the Surviving Mortgagee and one of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Bai Mariambai widow of Umar Haji Ali and Ali Umar the heirs and legal representatives of Umar Haji Ali in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th December 1920 and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 25th day of March 1922 sell by public auction the undermentioned property on Monday the 28th October 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Makhdum Saheb's Fazandari Land with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Durga Street in Upper Mahim and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5274 (1) and Street No. 14 and Cadastral Survey No. 1084, Mahim Division, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the EAST by a public passage on the West by the sea shore on the NORTH by the property of Jan Mahomed Chinoy and on the SOUTH by the property belonging to the Darga.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
FUN, FROLIC AND LAUGHTER!
Watch for the date of :—
Sensational Boxing Tourney.
OPENING SKATING RING
and other features.
DAILY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOLORES COSTELLO
in
GLORIOUS BETSY
A TALKING & SINGING PICTURE.
GLAMOROUS STORY OF THE BELLE OF BALTIMORE AND JEROME BONAPARTE BROTHER OF NAPOLEON!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
LOVE'S GREAT DRAMA.
ETERNAL LOVE
featuring
JOHN BARRYMORE
with
CAMILLA HORN
A primitive Alpine fire-brand wakens to find himself wed to a hell-cat!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SWEDISH PRODUCTION.
SIN
featuring
LARS HANSON
and
ELISSA LAND!
A Cataclysm of Emotions Surging Thrills and Chilling Gasps.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WILLIAM HAINES
in a Smart Polo Picture of
THE SMART SET
with
JACK HOLT
of "Submarine" fame.
You'll Cheer while you laugh while you thrill!

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.
Excels even Genuine quality of Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid, Cuts Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10. Catalogue Free.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO.
3, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, Madras

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT - BOMBAY

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.
Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre brilliance. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.
WILLIAM GRIFFTH & Co.,
104/BC, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS

"ONE CRORE OF REVENUE INVOLVED."

—:o:—

Are You Prepared To Forego This?

DEWAN ON PROHIBITION IN MYSORE STATE.

The Dewan in the course of his concluding remarks made at the Representative Assembly, Mysore, in its Dessera Session, said:—

This is the last time that you meet. During the three years we have sat together and transacted business in this House, much has been achieved, and the foundations laid for much more. I say this in no spirit of boastfulness; it is, I hope, a matter of common knowledge, that our record is such that, we may well be proud of it.

The two bills that were discussed at this Session—I mean the Elementary Education and the Irrigation Bills—were two of the most important measures that have ever been placed before this Assembly. Let us hope that the Elementary Education Bill will stand the test of time and prove of lasting value. I am sorry that the Irrigation Bill met with much less support than it deserved in our opinion.

There was much discussion—and very interesting too—on the time-worn topic of prohibition. Let me make the position of Government quite clear on this point. Do not for a moment think that Government are against the real aims of the prohibitionists, that they would rather see people remaining victims of this habit than lose the revenue which they now derive from this source. Believe me, Government are as anxious as any one in the country to abolish the evil, but they have to look at the problem from two points of view.

A REVENUE OF A CRORE INVOLVED.

In the first place, (though perhaps this is not really so important) it must be remembered that a revenue of a crore or even more is involved. Are you prepared to forego this? You must be prepared not only to lose the revenue which you now realise, but also to maintain a large establishment costing some lakhs of rupees annually, to enforce your policy. Otherwise you would be losing your revenue without gaining any compensating advantages. You thus stand to incur a double financial loss. The question next arises— are you quite sure that you will make people give up this habit by an "act of Parliament" so to say? Government doubt it. Arm-chair critics there are in plenty who take no account of practical difficulties. It is all very well for them to say that Government have only to do away with all liquor shops and the rest will follow as the night follows the day. This is just where we, as practical administrators, have to join issue with our friends. India is not a country like America or England where, perhaps, the prevention of illicit distillation and smuggling would be a comparatively easy matter. We believe that the best, because it is the most practical, policy is to hasten slowly, to educate the people to give up this habit and to avoid placing temptation in their way. Progress may be slow, but it will be more sure. This is the policy of Government and they are giving effect to it as far as possible. As an instance of the practical difficulties that confront Government, you will be interested to hear that some months ago, Government decided, in a philanthropic mood, to take away the ganja shops that had been opened in the Irwin Canal area. It was not long before they were faced with the alternatives of stopping the work or re-opening the shops. You need not be told what the department recommended and what Government agreed to do in the circumstances, and what you too, I venture to think would have done if you had been in our place. Such are the practical difficulties in the way of a policy of prohibition. It is, on the one hand, a question of funds, and on the other, of the education and enlightenment of the people. In short, there seems to be no short cut to the goal.

NEWSPAPER REGULATION.

I feel I must say a word on the Newspaper Regulation. There never was any intention on the part of Government to go back on the promise made to the Legislative Council. There has no doubt been some delay in introducing a draft bill, but that could not be helped. I need not remind this House that it expressed its strong disapproval of the proposal for the repeal of the Regulation when the subject was discussed here a year ago. Government are glad to note that in the present Session too it was, as far as they could judge, the unanimous view of the House—the mover of the resolution withdrew his resolution on that understanding—that a Press Regulation was both desirable and necessary in the State; and that what the House wanted was that the present Regulation should be repealed and replaced by a less drastic measure. Government agree with this view, and will endeavour to draft a bill which, while it will tend to prevent this dissemination of grossly unfair criticisms of their policy and actions, will ensure to the press a reasonable measure of freedom.

The necessity of improving the lot of the inferior servants of Government has often been pressed by you on Government. I am glad to announce that Government have now been able to take satisfactory action in the matter. They have decided to abolish the distinction between superior and inferior servants in regard to the scale of gratuity admissible to them and to allow the latter a full month's pay for each year of service in the same way as in the case of superior servants. The minimum period of service for earning pension will be reduced from 30 to 15 years. For service of 15 years and above, the rules for the calculation of pension of inferior servants will be the same as for superior servants. The Military Pension Rules will similarly be revised so as to permit of the grant of one month's gratuity for each year of service up to 15 years and of pension thereafter. I am sure these concessions will be welcome to you and will be appreciated by those public servants whom they concern.

A REGRET.

Some of the members complained, and very rightly, of the careless manner in which the voters' lists had been prepared in some places. I regret that this should have been the case. Let me assure the members that any repetition of such mistakes will not be tolerated, and that every precaution will be taken to see that the lists are complete and accurate in every respect.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE OVER PROPERTY DEAL.

—:o:—

Plaintiffs Succeed In Appeal.

In the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dapoli, District Ratnagiri, judgment was delivered on the 24th instant in an important declaration and injunction suit in favour of the plaintiffs.

This was a suit brought by Hisamuddin Shaikh Mahmud Mukaddam and 10 others in their capacity as the Mutawallis of the Jamat of Kolthara, Taluka Dapoli, against Rajaram Sadashiva Petker and 4 others as the leaders of the Hindu villagers of that place. The sixth defendant was the President of the Local Board, Ratnagiri District.

The facts of the case briefly stated are as follows:—

The plaintiffs had purchased the plaint property from one Mahadeo Bhau Mahadik, a Bhandari resident of Kolthara, on 24th April, 1924. The plaintiffs were put in possession of the plaint property with the building therein on 24th April, 1924. But the nephews of Mahadeo Mahadik took by force wrongful possession of the said building on 26th April, 1924, and installed a statue of Shivaji therein. The plaintiffs then filed a suit against Mahadeo Bhau Mahadik and his nephews and obtained a decree in 1925. The defendants went in appeal, but the decision of the lower Court was upheld. Plaintiffs were obstructed twice, once on 27-9-1926 and secondly on 22-2-1928, when they had been to take possession of the plaint property, near which the Durgah of Shah Mahmud Shahid stands, by the Hindu villagers of the said place on the ground that it was given to them by Mahadiks for the purposes of celebrating Shiva Jayanti. The plaintiffs being in a minority and having no other alternative brought this suit in the Dapoli Court on 24th July, 1928.

Mr. A. M. Khan, B.A., LL.B., Advocate of Bombay, instructed by the local pleader, Mr. R. W. Kane, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Messrs. Dandeker and Gole represented the defendants.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Dadar, opp. B.B. and C.I. Railway Station, (near Tilak Bridge), re: Untouchability and Boycott of Foreign Cloth, 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Australia per s.s. "Oronsay" via Dhanushkhodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.—To meet Mr. R. V. Kowshik, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police who is on a short visit to Bombay, there will be a "Social Gathering" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. Kowshik will speak on "The Widow's Cause."

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.—Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) near Tilak Bridge, opp. Dadar Station (B.B.). Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj Kaka Kalekar (Ahmedabad) and others will speak on removal of untouchability and Boycott of Foreign cloth.

STUDY CLASS ON "GANDHISM".

Mr. R. S. Padbidri's weekly study class on "Gandhism" will be conducted in the Congress House, Girgaon Back Road at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday). All those desirous of attending the class requested to be present in time.

FREE HINDI CLASS.—A free Hindi Class is being conducted at Seth Veiji Lakhamsey's compound (opp. Panch Buildings) Matunga, Bombay 19, from 8 to 10 p.m. every day. All those who are desirous of joining the class are hereby requested to give their names to the Honorary Secretary, Free Hindi Class, Matunga, or to appear themselves in person at the above place between the hours mentioned.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANDHRA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.—The 2nd Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference will be held this year in Bombay City under the auspices of the Provincial Andhra Mahasabha in the 1st week of December. Sjt. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Editor, "The Andhra Patrika" is expected to preside. Arrangements are in progress.

Major General H. B. D. Baird lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary, Captain C. E. Morrison and Captain J. H. Cawley Way, Aides-de-Camp left Bombay by Special Train for Belgaum on Sunday.

ELECTION TO B.P.C.C.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the F Ward District Congress Committee are invited from those who intend to stand as candidates for the 9 seats on the B.P.C.C. from this Ward. Nominations will be received at the Committee's Office Kawarana Building, Parel, till 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 4th November 1929. In case of contest the polling will take place on Sunday the 17th November, 1929, between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 4 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) at (1) Committee's Office and (2) Velji Lakhamsy Nappoo Wadi, Matunga, G.I.P.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION AT BANDRA.—The Men's Sodality, St. Peter's Bandra, will hold an elocution competition on Sunday, 15th December 1929 at 4-30 p.m. in St. Peter's Compound, Bandra. The competition is open to Sodalists only of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein.

The following four prizes will be awarded to the best elocutionists:

A General Prize:—of Rs. 50 to the best elocutionist, irrespective of age, profession or sex.

Three other Prizes:—of Rs. 33/- each to the second best amongst the Gents, Ladies and Students respectively.

Three Judges will be appointed whose decision will be final.

The following subject has been chosen for the elocution competition:—

"The Roman Question from Pius IX to Pius XI."

No more han 15 minutes will be allowed for each oral delivery.

I have, the pleasure in inviting the members of your Sodality to join in this manifestation which will help, to foster amongst the Sodalists a true spirit of brotherhood and filial devotion to Our Most Holy Father.

All intending competitors are requested to send their names and addresses to the Rev. Director of Men's Sodality, St. Peter's, Bandra before the 15th of November, 1929.

CURE ALL
Eye defects, including Cataract by using Sir's genuine Lotus Honey Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthen weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2/- per dram. S. C. Seal, 15/3 Bakehouse Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta.

MAHARAJA OF GONDAL.

—:o:—

SUBJECTS PAY TRIBUTE

(From a correspondent.)

UPELTA DHORAJI, Oct. 27.

His Highness Sir Shagwatsinghji Bahadur, Maharaja of Gondal, inaugurated a new era in the town planning in Kathiawar on Thursday afternoon by setting apart at Dhoraji an extensive plot of land to serve as residential quarters for the "kunbis" planned on the principles of city improvement formulated by Professor Patrick Geddes.

His Highness was presented with two congratulatory addresses by the Memon community of Dhoraji.

The Maharaja then presided over the prize distribution meeting of the Dhoraji High School. The proficiency exhibited by students in public speaking and athletics was much appreciated.

His Highness gave away 200 yards of khaddar to the students of the Dhoraji School for the "untouchables" —who freely mixed with the High School teachers and students. The Maharaja distributed cash prizes and gold medals worth Rs. 2,500.

On October 25 His Highness held an inspection of all the school children of Upleta and received a civic address extolling his forward policy in agriculture, education, sanitation, public utility works, trade and commerce. His Highness received on October 26 a tremendous ovation and a generous tribute at the hands of the Upleta Mahajan and Sneha Samiti.

On October 27 His Highness interdined with the "bhayats" of Gondal State and the students of Gondal Girasa College.

The "bhayats' and "mulgirasas" of Gondal State next presented an address and a golden sword valued at Rs. 2,000 to His Highness as their numble token of respect to the Mahaoraja who had during his last forty-five years of benevolent rule raised Gondal State to a state of pre-eminence in Kathiawar. The Maharaja's courage of his convictions in pioneering compulsory education for girls and in relinquishing the antiquated "purdha" system in the teeth of opposition from orthdox quarters, in interlinking the far flung villages of the state by a network of roads and by telephone connections were specially referred to in the address.

KANARA SARASWAT DIWALI SPORTS.

—:o:—

M. S. Kowshik Wins Five-Mile Walking Race.

The annual five-mile race held under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association in connection with the Divali sports came off on Sunday morning. Over 30 competitors took part in the event. The race started exactly at 6 a.m. Mr. B. R. Kagal and Mr. V. R. Bantur the winner of the Bombay Gymkhana one-mile race acting as judges. The route was from Alexandra Road to Church Gate Station and back via sandhurst Bridge and Queen's Road. M. S. Kowshik finished first in a good timing of 33 minutes. S. P. Taigert who came second took 34 minutes and 45 seconds to cover the distance. The third man D. R. Kulkarni reached home a minute later.

Kowshik took the lead at the very start and kept it up till the last, finishing in good style.

National Flag Over A. I. C. C.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

To-day being the last Sunday of the month, the National flag was as usual hoisted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, over the buildings occupied by the Offices of the All-India Congress Committee, the Town Congress Committee, the District Congress Committee, and the All-India Spinners' Association, U. P. Branch. An unusually large number of people including a few ladies were present. A flag song was sung in chorus.

After the function was over, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru exhorted the gathering to make the forthcoming visit to Allahabad of Mahatma Gandhi a complete success both in the matter of collection of funds and in other ways.

The gathering then dispersed amidst cries of "Bande Matram". Great enthusiasm prevailed.—Free Press.

Fatal Accident On N. W. Railway.

—:o:—

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N W Railway, Karachi City, wires under date to-day:—

At 14 hours on 24th instant a bullock cart while crossing level crossing gate at mile 3-22 between Sukkur and Arain Road, on the Ruk-Sukkur section, collided with engine of No. 133 up goods train resulting in the bullock cart being broken, the bullocks and the cart driver being killed and a child seriously injured. The injured child was sent to the Ruk Hospital by the same train.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

—:o:—

First Autumn Meeting

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 27.

Following are the acceptances for Kolhapur Autumn Meeting, First Day (Monday) 28th.

WELCOME PLATE.—1 mile.

Sealore 10-2; Jayanti 9-7; Wasp 8-11; Italian Poet 8-9; Shahu Prasad 8-8; Puppet 8-4; Fireaway 7-13; Floral Fete 7-0.

AUTUMN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Henrietta 10-0; Lonely Inn 9-2; Certainly 8-11; The Rajah 8-9; Helen 8-8; Indian Imp 8-7; Royal Gem 8-1; Polycles 7-13; Viramati 7-0;

SHIVAJI MAHARAJ CUP.—1 mile.

Mooltan 10-0; Shah Zaman 9-13; White Cross 9-9; Birbal 9-2; Daoud Beg 8-12; Hoojaz 8-8; Joyfuss 8-8; Warwick 8-8; Hishan 8-7; Mashal 8-5; Girgoot 8-5; Saif 8-4; Robinhood 8-2; Orange Blossom 7-10; Sterling 7-8; Amber 7-6; Jalal 7-0.

GUJRI PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Multan 9-0; Molly King 9-0; Mohan 9-0; Moon Spark 8-13; Speculation 8-13; October 8-11; Murmurees 8-9; Prince Rose 8-4; Raham 8-4; Alexander 8-1; Raddan 7-13.

SOHANTAL PLATE.—1 mile.

Dry Sugar 9-0; Shiva Prasad 8-9; Devaka 8-5.

PANCHGANGA PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Malik 9-0; Newfoundland 9-0; Sipirea 8-10; Kokal Zaman 8-9; Baby Ben 8-9; Good Day 8-9; Old China 8-9; Lang 8-9; Analzan 8-9; Padmala 8-5; Isfoog 8-0.

The first race starts at 3-30 p.m. -A. P.

THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

—:o:—

PRACTISING SCHOOL FOR MARATHI NORMAL CLASSES.

The following appeal has been issued under the signatures of Sonabai Jayakar, Manjulabai Laud Sundrabai Sirur, Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, Hansa Mehta (members) and B. A. Engineer (Secretary), of the Normal Training Classes of the Seva Sadan Society:—

The Normal Classes of the Seva Sadan Society have been in existence for over fourteen years. These have now developed into a full time Training College, teaching up to the final diploma course of the Government Training College. During this period hundreds of women have been trained as teachers who have been mostly absorbed in the local Municipal schools.

This is the only institution of its kind in Bombay. The Seva Sadan Society has supplied this long-felt want. If this training department cannot be continued, the students attending these classes will be deprived of their only chance and may have to go to Poona for three years, which many of them cannot afford to do and besides, they all may not have a chance of admission there even if they tried. The present annual expenditure on the Normal Classes is nearly Rs. 600 per month.

All Training Institutions must have a Practising School attached to them. Hitherto for lack of funds, we have managed without one, using the Municipal Schools as our Practising School, so kindly placed at our disposal by the Schools Committee.

Now Government insist on our having a Practising Schoo: of our own and they have given us three years' time within which to have this school of our own. The recurring annual expenses of this Practising School would at least be about Rs. 3,500 i.e., Rs. 300 per month, without taking the rent into consideration.

The School will have five Marathi Classes from Infant to 5th Standard, with one duly qualified Head Mistress and two or three Assistant teachers as the case may be.

The initial expenditure on equipment by way of benches, tables, chairs, desks, black boards and other kindergarten appliances for about hundred girls would come to about Rs. 3,000 more.

For the present we may with great hardship accommodate this School on our premises, hence rent is not taken into account. However with the growth and development of the school we will also have to hire suitable premises for the school.

Hence we appeal to one and all interested in the cause of women's education and uplift to help us in raising the amount required and thus to extend a helping hand to our poor woman who are to-day groping in darkness and ignorance. Diwali is the time for charity and we trust our appeal will have warm response from our generous public.

A scene from "Captain Careless" starring Bob Steele which will be released at the Globe Cinema.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Bright Batting By D. Havewalla

Owing to the Hindu Gym. holding their Annual Athletic Sports over the week-end there were no matches on that ground. At the Parsi Gym., however, an interesting match took place between Dr. Kanga's XI and Dr. Pavri's XI which extended over Saturday and Sunday. This was in the nature of a preliminary trial for colts and, as matter panned out, a most promising was discovered. Dr. Pavri's XI took first knock and faired badly against the attack of M. Patel who wound up with the splendid figures of 9 wkts. for 18 runs. Being set 103 to make, Dr. Kanga's XI lost Dadyseth rather early, but a fine partnership by S. N. Gandhi and S. H. Colah produced 78 runs. P. Mehta and N. D. Marshall contributed their quota, but when D. Havewalla came in he "made the fur fly." His partnership with F. K. Nariman realized 121 runs, while he himself remained unbeaten at the end with a total of 151 runs including nine sixes and eighteen fours. Altogether a fine display of forceful batting. Dr. Kanga's XI declared at 346 for 7 wkts., and at their second venture their opponents scored 170 for the loss of 2 wkts.

The Islam Gym. played out two draws against the Customs A. C. and the Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons C. C. For the latter club M. Shariff hit of a useful 111 (retired).

DR. PAVRI'S XI vs. DR. KANGA'S XI.

DR. PAVRI'S XI. (1st Innings.)

B. E. Kapadia, b Patel	5
D. P. Tata, c Marshall, b Nariman	13
Hoshang Mistry, b Patel	0
K. K. Irani, l.b.w. Nariman	28
F. E. Kapadia, c Gandhi, b Patel	1
D. K. Kapadia, b Patel	8
S. A. Daruwala, b Patel	0
H. J. Engineer, c Colah, b Patel	35
J. Havewala, b Patel	4
J. S. Elavia, b Patel	4
S. Palsatia, c and b Patel	4
F. S. Pavri, not out	1
Total	103

Bowling Analysis:—
M. Patel 9 wkts. for 18 runs.
F. K. Nariman 2 wkts. for 48 runs.

Fall of wkts:—1 for 10, 2 for 10, 3 for 26, 4 for 31, 5 for 39, 6 for 45, 7 for 73, 8 for 86, 9 for 90, 10 for 100, 11 for 103.

DR. KANGA'S XI. (1st Innings.)

S. N. Gandhi, b Patel	40
J. Dadyseth, c F. Pavri, b J. Havewala	6
S. H. Colah, c H. Mistry, b Patel	44
P. Mehta run out	44
N. D. Marshall, run out	20
D. Havewalla, not out	151
B. Chinoy, b Engineer	4
F. K. Nariman, c Havewalla, b Daruwala	17
M. Patel, not out	1
Dr. H. D. Kanga, P. M. Katoli, and B. J. Saklatvala, did not bat.	
Extras	19
Total (for 7 wkts.)	346

Bowling Analysis:—
J. Havewala 1 wkt. for 76 runs.
H. J. Engineer, 1 wkt. for 39 runs.
M. Patel, 2 wkts. for 54 runs.
S. A. Daruwala, 1 wkt. for 48 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 11, 2 for 89, 3 for 114, 4 for 182, 5 for 177, 6 for 193, 7 for 314.

DR. PAVRI'S XI. (2nd Innings.)

F. E. Kapadia, not out	60
D. P. Tata, b Mehta	39
B. E. Kapadia, b Marshall	68
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total (for 2 wkts.)	170

ISLAM GYM. vs. CUSTOMS A. C.

CUSTOMS A. C.

Arahama 51, Divekar 1, Gyna 1, Reubens 4, Sayed M. Shah as Wagle (not out) 19, R. Thornber 16, Engineer Clarke, R. Thornber and Singleton did not bat, extras 10. Total (for 8 wkts.) 166.

Bowling Analysis:—A. U. Hajiani 3 wkts. for 67; A. U. Botawalla, 3 wkts. for 56.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 6, 2 for 8; 3 for 20; 4 for 114; 5 for 133; 6 for 156.

ISLAM GYM.

Sham 0, A. G. Khan 0, A. U. Hakim 34, M. Mohiudin (not out) 18, A. H. Sidiqui (not out) 7, A. Khairaj, T. Kathawalla, B. Peerbhoy and A. A. Jasdenwalla (did not bat), extras 1. Total (for 5 wkts.) 87.

Bowling Analysis:—Divekar 4 wkts. for 40, Amke 1 wkt for 46.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 0; 2 for 8; 3 for 14; 4 for 41; 5 for 71.

ISLAM GYM. vs. CRIMBHAY E. & SONS C. C.

CURRIMBHOY E. & SONS C. C.

A. D. Ghaswalla 9, M. S. Ranjit 46, I. S. Nanjiani 4, M. Shariff (retired) 111, R. K. Bhatt 10, G. M. Lakhani 17, K. A. Pradhan (not out) 18, C. Naterwalla 1, J. P. Sarkari, P. R. Gurjar and C. Janmahomed did not bat, extras 7. Total (for 6 wkts.) 223.

Bowling Analysis:—Jasdenwalla, 3 wkts. for 40; Kathawalla, 1 wkt. for 54, Kazrani 1 wkt. for 68.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 18; 2 for 23; 3 for 120; 4 for 162; 5 for 180; 6 for 207.

ISLAM GYM. "B".

Sidiqui 6, B. Peerbhoy 2, Kazrani 64, A. A. Jasdenwalla 6, S. A. H. Kadri 14, Mohsin 2, Kathawalla 2, F. Harianwalla 15, A. Subbani (not out) 2 A. Kader (not out) 0, H. Shariff did not bat, extras 18. Total (for 8 wkts.) 131.

Bowling Analysis:—Lakhani 5 wkts. for 41, M. Shariff 2 wkts. for 48, Pradhan 1 wkt. for 0.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 10; 2 for 15; 3 for 21; 4 for 38; 5 for 46; 6 for 50; 7 for 78; 8 for 131.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

An Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd instant is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	187,21,15
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	103,46,57
Gold bullion	32,22,34
Silver bullion	4,79,29
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	39,16,77
In England	2,56,18

THE LATE MR. D. R. WAGLE.

—:o:—

We regret to announce the sad death of Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Wagle, the proprietor of Messrs. Wagle & Co. the well-known firm dealing in Sports materials on Sunday at 10-45 a.m. at his residence in Kelewadi. He was a prominent member of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community and was connected with several charitable institutions. His charities were mostly anonymously donated. He was a Justice of Peace and at the time of his death was 62 years old.

He leaves behind him a large family and circle of friends to mourn his loss.

YOUNG RAJA OF JAWAHAR'S ARRIVAL.

—:o:—

H. H. Yashwantrao alias Dadasaheb, the minor Raja of Jawhar State is to arrive in Bombay today by S. S. "City of Simla" after his tour of England. Raosaheb K. D. Gune, Administrator of the State and Rajasaheb's relatives Raosaheb Tulajirao Bhanjare, Raosaheb Pilajirao, Raosaheb Anantrao Nandkar, and other prominent persons in the States including Nagarshet Mr. Jagjeewandas G. Mehta and Shet Chhotalal Natotam Tamu of Dahanu have specially come to Bombay to receive the Rajasaheb.

Mr. Whitley And His Colleagues Entertained.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

About nine-hundred guests attended the garden party given by the Governer in honour of Mr. Whitley and the members of the Royal Commission on Labour in India. Colonel Gill, Director of Public Health and Mr. Dodd, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, were among those examined today by the Commission.—A. P.

BOMBAY LEADERS BOLD STEP.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

right of entry into the Hindu temples in the city of Bombay. There was a large gathering of citizens including quite a number of "untouchables." Although the meeting was called at 5-30 and by that time a huge audience had collected round about the cremation spot of the late Lokmanya Tilak, barring a single representative of the Bombay Youth League there was no responsible representative of any of the convening organisations present on the spot. The usual arrangements for such a meeting were not made; nor was there any visible indication to show that the meeting was to be either postponed or cancelled. The enthusiastic demonstrations of the audience left no doubt that the rank and file of the citizens of Bombay had all their sympathies for the "untouchables" in their just cause. As the Secretaries of the convening institutions did not turn up till the scheduled time, the audience began to show signs of impatience. The representative of the Youth League expressed his regrets that none of those who called the meeting should have thought fit to attend the meeting.

NO REASON TO BE DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Vice-President of the Girgaum Branch of Hindu Maha Sabha, was then requested to address the meeting. Mr. Patil said although it was strange that none of the people who convened the meeting should turn up in time, there was no reason why they should be disappointed on that account. Once a meeting was called it had got to be conducted whether the conveners were present or not. Strictly speaking, the rights of the conveners ended with the convening of the meeting. As the cause was dearer than persons they had got to pursue it.

THEIR LEGITIMATE RIGHT.

Mr. Patil then briefly narrated the history of the Poona Satyagraha and explained how it had turned to be an instrument of making the so-called untouchables thoroughly conscious of their just and legitimate rights. The Bombay Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee, he said, had begun well and its efforts were bound to be crowned with success. In fact there were enough signs to show that the determination of Bombay "untouchables" to vindicate their just rights had already told upon the orthodoxy of the city.

IN WHOSE INTERESTS?

The speaker made it clear that temple entry was in no sense a charity or a concession to the "untouchables." It was their birth-right. It was not so much for the benefit of "untouchables" as it was in the interests of the "caste" Hindus themselves that the injustice should be removed. For the expiation of sins perpetrated through ages if not for anything else, the "caste" Hindus had got to open their temples to the "untouchables."

"NOTHING LOST IN WAITING."

The speaker then explained to the audience the public appeal issued in that morning's papers over the signatures of some of the influential Hindu leaders of Bombay. Some of the signatories to this appeal, he pointed out, were trustees of the big temples in the city and the appeal, therefore, was fairly indicative of the attitude which the temple authorities would adopt. That appeal declared, in as unambiguous terms as possible, that from the eleventh day of "Kartik" onwards, untouchability was to become a thing of the past. That was, indeed, something more than a mere demonstrative temple entry. The appeal admitted frankly that the conduct of the Hindu society towards its "untouchable" brethren was "unjust" and "unreasonable."

THE FRIENDLY GESTURE.

The speaker emphasized the fact that this appeal was a friendly gesture coming from influential and reliable leaders of the Hindu society and it was not for them to doubt its "bona fides." After all, the "Kartiki Ekadash" was coming only a fortnight hence and nothing would be lost if they waited for another two weeks. The speaker exhorted the audience to rally their "untouchable" friends on the "Ekadashi" day and proceed with them in large processions to the various temples in the city.

The meeting was adjourned, of course, reserving the right of the convening organisations to recall it if circumstances so demanded.

Mr. Deorukhkar's Regret.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Secretary, the Bombay "Untouchables" Satyagraha Committee, writes:—

"I very much regret that the public meeting which was announced to be held on Sunday evening at the Chowpatty sands, could not be held owing to unavoidable circumstances. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who had so kindly consented to preside over the meeting could not be present, as she was laid up. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who had expressed his sympathy with us in our movement could also not be present owing to another pressing and unavoidable engagement. The meeting had, therefore, to be cancelled.

Many friends and sympathisers had sent their messages and wish to thank them for the My apologies are also due large number of citizens w mustered strong at the Ch

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1929.

INDIAN COMMERCE.

—:o:—

The speech of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee at the third Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber deserves careful attention from students of current Indian economic problems. There is a specious theory in vogue that resolutions and conventions passed at the Assembly of the League of Nations or the International Labour Conference must be held to be binding on all members of the League or Conference. We admit that the value of such a League or Conference will be lost if each member tried to plough its own lonely furrow. There must be discipline and concerted action. These international conferences, however, should take count of certain fundamental differences as between nations and should not expect all to be dragooned into one definite line of action or conduct. There is the question of a Tariff Holiday, for instance, to which Mr. Tairsee made a pointed reference in his speech. This particular stunt was a result of the World Economic Conference held two years ago. It was unfortunate that the delegates nominated by the Government of India at the time to attend that Conference, viz., Sir Ness Wadia, Sir Campbell Rhodes and Mr. Hyder, did not make it clear how the position of India was vastly different from that of the other members of the League with regard to this question. Nor did Sir Atul Chatterjee, who signed the Convention on behalf of India, make any reservations when affixing his signature to the momentous document. Several meetings of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations have been held since and it is found that the Convention has not aroused that enthusiasm which the signatures of plenipotentiaries of all the League Members led one to expect. The Convention required ratification by 18 States before the 30th September last in order to bring it into force. It was found by the Economic Consultative Committee held in May last that it had only received actual ratification by 2 States. Mr. Tairsee rightly emphasised that it was only over-fed people who required a fasting cure and that India, with her proverbial one-meal-a-day, would not benefit by it. Though Sir Geoffrey Corbett explained the position of India at the Economic Consultative Committee and said that India was unable to support any resolution or participate in any Conference which bound her to refrain from increasing her customs duties for a period of years his advocacy was not strong enough and was more or less couched in an apologetic vein. Surely, India has no reason to be apologetic about her ultra-moderate "discriminating protection" and a large part of her duties which are still considered as revenue duties as against the high tariff walls which the United States of America and several Continental countries have built up round their industries.

Mr. Tairsee had little difficulty in exposing the hollowness of the cry of racial discrimination set up by the British Chambers in India and Britain. "There can be no Swaraj", he said, "without the power to devise and follow national policy best suited to our interests and requirements." And as for the Coastal Reservation Bill, to which the British merchants object, Mr. Tairsee rightly pointed out that the Britishers themselves could participate in the benefits of the Bill "full hundred per cent." by becoming India's nationals. But the fact is, as Mr. Tairsee stated, that "they are not prepared to be nationals of India and as such co-operate as loyal fellow-citizens with the Indian nation as provided in the Resolution of the League of Nations. What they want is the continuance of their domination political and economic." It is Indians that have long been victims of racial discrimination. Through the Coastal Reservation Bill they only seek a small measure of relief.

Mr. Tairsee's references to the relations between Labour and Capital were cautious and well balanced. He disapproved of extremism on either side. He reminded the workmen that extreme methods would always result as they had done in the past, in grievous injury to themselves, to the employers and to industry, the supporter of both. He reminded the employers that the old "Ma-Bap" days were gone for good and that the sooner they recognised the fundamental rights of workmen, their right to organise on established Trade Union lines, the better would it be for all. "It should be the aim", he said, "of both Labour and Capital to increase the economic results of industry by greater efficiency, discipline and continuous work, and thus bring to the highest pitch the contribution of both to it." We whole-heartedly endorse his appeal to both employers and workmen to understand each other's point of view and "devise efficient machinery for negotiation, conciliation and arbitration with a view to reducing the risk of stoppages to a minimum while safeguarding the ultimate right to strike as well as the industry itself." The statesmanship which was in evidence when the last settlement took place between Lancashire manufacturers and their employees should not be lacking in this country. Referring to the system of compulsory arbitration in Germany, a writer observes in the "Economist" that this has not worked in the interests of the employers or the employees and that the best system would be one where both these essential factors in modern industrialism can work out a solution of the problems affecting them both in a free spirit of give-and-take.

NO CAMOUFLAGE.

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Political kite-flying is being indulged in on a large scale in England in regard to Indian "reforms". The British Press is busy circulating rumours about the probability of a very early simultaneous announcement in England and in this country of the Labour Government's policy towards India. Will it be be such, asks the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Evening Standard", as to anticipate and prejudice the Report of the Simon Commission? The "Sunday Times" makes the intriguing announcement that "by the end of the week a Government statement will be published with regard to attainment of Dominion Status by India". But the authorities in Britain and their agents in this country should as well take note that India cannot be fobbed off with mere camouflage, that she will believe in the sincerity of the alleged excellent intentions of the MacDonald Government, if they agree to accept the Indian National Demand for genuine Dominion Status and convene a Round Table Conference, as between two High-Contracting Parties, between the representatives of Britain and the representatives of this country, chosen by her people, to implement a scheme for Dominion Status. Any scheme which does not secure to India the power over her own purse, and the control of her own defence forces and foreign relations, will not be worth the paper it is written on. The process of fooling India has been long played by Britain, but the game has been found out by Indians and they will not tolerate its practice by Britain any longer.

CAUTIOUS ADVANCE.

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The MacDonald Government have shown consummate strategy in advancing the cause, by cautious stages, of naval disarmament. While the Premier, during his American and Canadian visits, emphasized that agreement between Britain and America on outstanding questions regarding the reduction of their respective naval building programmes did not mean that they would make a joint endeavour to force the issue at the January Five Powers' Conference, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, took an even more cautious line in a speech on Saturday. Addressing the re-union dinner of the regiment in which he had served during the Great War he said that they must have "firm agreements and agreements all around before he could get the measure of progressive disarmament which a great proportion of the population to-day sincerely wished." It is this kind of conciliatory talk which satisfies the 'amour propre' of France and Japan and the MacDonald Government evidently hope that they would reap the harvest in January of sowing these seeds of conciliation.

WELCOME MOVE.

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When the delegation of the Congress of Arab women in Palestine appeared before its High Commissioner, they were unveiled. For the first time in the history of the country Muslim women thus appeared before a stranger without the veil and this discarding of the purda is a notable and welcome sign of the times. It indicates that a new spirit has taken hold of the Arabs, that the progressive example of Turkey has influenced Arab women in Palestine. We hope educated Arab women will come forward to give evidence before the Commission of Inquiry into the recent riots and stress the Arab point of view fearlessly. The women's delegation submitted a resolution to the High Commissioner indicative of the strongly nationalist outlook of the Arabs. They protested against the Balfour Declaration and the unrestricted immigration of Zionists into their land and they drew his attention to the "police maltreatment of Arab prisoners." The Arab side of the case deserves to be put courageously not only before Sir John Chancellor but also before the Inquiry Commission and the Congress of Arab women, both Muslim and Christian, should take up the cudgels and defend it before that body.

INTOLERABLE.

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In a statement to the Free Press, giving impressions of his recent tour in the Punjab, Mr Subash Bose makes scathing comments on the widely prevalent and annoying system of police spying in that province. He remarks "I have travelled a good bit all over the country, but in no other province have I seen a more intrusive sort of police spies and informers." When a nationalist leader of the first rank like Mr. Subash Bose was subjected to this humiliating and irritating espionage, one can imagine how much more vexatious the police spying must be in the case of nationalist workers of lesser degree. The Punjab political leaders must protest strongly in the legislature and through the Press and from the platform against this vexatious system which keeps a large number of police myrmidous busy, at a grat cost to the tax-payer. It can only have one object in view, the terrorising of nationalist workers. Even the Bourbon-like Punjab bureaucrats should be convinced by now that this object can never be achieved.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

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DICTATION BY BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL

By Dr. K. K. Dadachanji.

II.

To emphasise the importance of the General Medical Council, so far as the attitude of dictation towards the Government of India is concerned, the actual words of the President of the G.M.C. used at the July meeting of the Executive Committee, are reproduced here, "It (i.e. the G.M.C.) was empowered to appoint visitors and inspectors to report on all the subjects of the curriculum required by the licensing bodies, but in India it had no similar powers and the duty of furnishing the necessary guarantee would appear to devolve upon the Indian Government." What is the nature of the guarantee demanded by the G.M.C.? It is to be "a guarantee of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery in this country, (i.e. the U.K.)." From this it does not appear that the G.M.C. can argue that it has a right to dictate to the Government of India as to the form, which the guarantee shall take. It is in the absolute discretion of the Government of India to decide on the form of the guarantee. If the Government's decision on the same be challenged by the G.M.C., then the latter should furnish the reasons for its attitude. Any Government worth its name would brook no such trifling and dictation from an alien corporation, whose fiat does not run beyond the boundaries of the British Isles (minus the Irish Free State). Unfortunately, our present alien Government of India is co-operating with the closely allied alien corporation and non-co-operating with the Indian Medical profession in the interests of the I.M.S. as we have seen before and shall see again and again.

RS. 39,000 FOR A SOFT JOB.

One can appreciate the consistently unsympathetic attitude of the Government of India, but one fails to understand the attitude taken up by some of the Nationalist members of the Legislative Assembly during the debate on this subject. So far as condemnation of the appointment of the alien dictator of Medical Standards and Qualifications for India was concerned, the Indian medical profession is united and solidly at their back, as no self-respecting profession can agree to such alien domination and national humiliation. We are told that at the secret (why secret!) Conference of Provincial Health Ministers they were given the same alternative ultimatums as delivered by the G.M.C., viz., the appointment of a Commissioner or the formation of a Medical Council as if there were no other alternatives and they preferred the first, and rejected the second. Why? Presumably, because their medical advisers were members of the I.M.S. who would naturally like the addition of one more soft and fat job for a member of their fraternity with its insatiable appetite for such jobs. Rs. 39,000 is a good round sum for a whole-time job of a Commissioner, who would probably be engaged for, say, four months in inspecting and for eight months in getting up his precious reports for G.M.C. The Government of India tried to reason with the G.M.C. that the job could be as well performed by a part-time Commissioner in four months, but the G.M.C. insisted on a man wasting twelve months on a job which could as well be performed in four months! The correspondence between the almighty G.M.C. and the all-johukum Government of India is very instructive and at the same time amusing to those with a sense of humour and is some indication of what humble part the proposed Indian Medical Council will have to play in the future in "johukuming" to all the imperious edicts of the G.M.C. If the G.M.C can treat the otherwise powerful Government of India with such utter contempt what chances are there, in face of such a precedent for an official-ridden body like, the proposed I.M.C. of receiving better treatment or of putting the G.M.C. in its proper place? Anyhow though the Conference of Ministers committed a "faux pas" in agreeing to the appointment of a Commissioner owing to misleading advice from the I.M.S. with their vested interests they retrieved their blunder by torpedoing the project of

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on 24th inst.

"UNTOUCHABLE'S" INALIENABLE RIGHT.

OPEN LETTER TO TEMPLE TRUSTEES.

(By MANGESH B. KOLASKAR.)

To the Gaud-Saraswat Brahman Community, the Proprietors and Custodians of the Ancient Shrines of "SHREE WALKESHWAR" and "SHREE BHULESHWAR", at Bombay.

Dear Sisters and Brethren.—

Permit me to address you this open letter on the question of the right of entry to adore and worship for all Hindus—the "so-called" Touchables and Untouchables" and particular the Mahars out of the latter division,—irrespective of caste and creed, in temples of your ownership—public or private—or under your care.

To deplore change and disparage the present has ever been considered the privilege and appanage of conservatism or orthodoxy in all ages. To-day a more just outlook prevails among a great proportion of the members of our Society, who recognize that, while human Nature remains what it is, the world, though it may not get much better, does not at all events change for the worse.

FUTILE WAR.

Religious War between two component parts, namely, the "so-called" Touchables and Untouchables, both the followers of 'Brahmanism; termed in common parlance Hinduism—allied in Faith and Traditions, is, indeed very disastrous. But, apart from any such danger, the rankling, degrading, ill-suppressed continuous hostility, which is the other alternative during the life of this unhappy mis-understanding, is scarcely less to be deplored: and assuredly nothing should be left unsaid which can contribute to its extinction. Above all it is desirable that Gaud-Saraswat Brahmans of all sections and sub-sections and other Brahmans of all dyes and hues, should be correctly informed as to the real position of affairs, because little or nothing has been known of the back-ground of the preservation of some of the ancient sacred shrines during the grave perils that engulfed Hindus and their ancient Faith under the Muslims and later on under the Portuguese persecution all along the Western or Konkan Coast the "Sapt-Konkan" or the ancients, the dire brunt of which fell upon Goa, the present-day vestige of Portuguese conquest and Bassein Mahal nearer Bombay.

SACKED SOIL.

The central Konkan, the "Gopuri" of the ancients, the modern Goa Territory and its precincts—was the sacred soil, the abode of "Gods and Deities', whether addressed as Uma, Brahma, Durga or Shanta-Durga, Vishnu Mhalasa, Siva or the like, worshipped and adored by all Brahmans and Non-Brahmans (including the 'so-called Untouchables), throughout the Marathi and Kanarese speaking coastal parts and the interior wherever they or theirs had migrated. The fortunes of this coastal kingdom have been varied and when it fell into the hands of His Most Christian Majesty of Portugal and his advisers (drawn from the 'Society of Jesus' it was turned into a living Hell' on Mother Earth for Hindus and Muslims alike and in fact, to trace the latter (Muslim) is an Herculian task for the Archeologists. The Temples, sacred shrines, places of pilgrimage were often wiped out of existence. Devout Hindus and Muslims were forcibly baptised, and pretty women—high and low, were carried away to the barracks. Forced conversion was the order of the day. In fact, when brave Baji Rao, the Great Peshawa's brother General Chimappa conquered Bassein and the territory under it, not a single Brahman homestead existed within that territory. In short, Brahmanism (Hinduism) and its votaries were on their trial.

During these hard times the silent, inscrutable Mahar, who had withdrawn to his native forests at the early onslaught and his kith and kin on the other side—displayed his in-ordinate soul—hunger and tenderness for his beloved God and Faith—when the moment came to act he unconcernedly sided with the caste Hindus, made their cause his own,

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Difficult Job.

A message from Paris states that M. Daladier, the nominee of the Radical Socialist group in the French Chamber, has agreed to form a Ministry. The chances of M. Briand's immediate return to power are thus delayed. But in all probability the delay will not be long. The Party Congress of the Radical Socialists who expect the moderate Socialists to support them in keeping the Daladier Ministry in the saddle, passed a resolution expressing fidelity to the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, the Geneva Protocol of 1924 and the ideal of a Franco-German rapprochement. The Congress also declared its intention of tackling the inter-allied debt problem on the basis of the Hague Agreement on the Young Plan. M. Briand may well ask the Radical Socialists "Messieurs, in what do you differ from me, then, except your antipathy to myself and my chief, M. Poincare?" If M. Poincare is well enough soon to return to his Parliamentary duties, the chances of his forming a Ministry again, with the inevitable M. Briand as Foreign Minister, are by no means negligible.

Tide of Social Equality.

Some Sanatanists of Poona are reported to be hostile to any compromise on the question of throwing open the Parvati Temple to the "untouchables". But it is much to be doubted if these represent the bulk of the public opinion in the city. For, it is said that a number of responsible Hindu leaders have issued a statement approving of Mr. Kelkar's terms of settlement and that the trustees of the temple are themselves seriously considering them. The reactionaries will do well to recognise and appreciate the spirit of the times. They will have to do so soon, willy-nilly. One of the Sanatanists is reported to have remarked at a public meeting that the demand of temple entry was only the thin end of the wedge and that it would soon be followed by demands of inter-marriage and inter-dining. There need be no doubt about that. These demands have already been made by many Hindus, both touchable and untouchable. Inter-communal dinners are not uncommon now and inter-marriages are bound to come in time. The tide of social equality is as irresistible as that of political equality.

Mr. Dabholkar's Appeal.

We print elsewhere extracts from an earnest appeal to the Hindu community by Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, an esteemed Hindu leader of Bombay. In that appeal Mr. Dabholkar calls upon all Hindus to unite both for the sake of Hindu solidarity and of their country. But the appeal is couched in such general terms that it is not quite clear what disruptive social usages he wishes to be abolished and replaced by unifying ones. He says in one place that only "Guna and Karma", that is, qualities and actions, "settle the Varna (caste) and not the formal descent in a family." May we infer from this that disruptive caste barriers, such as ban on inter-dining, based on the sheer accident of birth, should be removed? In another place Mr. Dabholkar says: "If we, as Brahmans, treat others with love and respect, we continue to remain touchable ourselves, or else we as Brahmans deservedly arrogate to ourselves the title with the preposition 'un' behind it." May we not infer from this that he wishes all Hindu temples, private and public, to be thrown open to all the so-called untouchables?

The Leaking Tank.

An American on entering London for the first time engaged a taxi. On passing the Thames he called out to the driver:—

"Say, Buddy, what do you call that drop of stuff over there?"

The driver looked around, then shouted to the Yank: "Well, bust me, if my tank ain't leaking again."

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Preparations For Forthcoming Session In Bombay.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Women's Committee on educational and social reforms issued the following appeal from 23, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay:—

The Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reform is making preparations for the coming Sessions of the All-India Women's Conference, which will be held from 20th January to the 24th January 1930.

NEW ERA IN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

It was early in 1927 that this Conference first met as an Educational Conference in Poona under the illustrious presidentship of H. H. the Maharani of Baroda. It marked a new era in the history of woman's movement in India. In the words of Rani Saheb of Sangli who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee, "it was a unique occasion, being the first time when an attempt was being made by Indian women to formulate their views on a subject of grave national importance." The President herself summarized the movement in the following words "we are not here to discuss the past. We are here to raise the banner of freedom and to begin the work of reform we are assembled to discuss those things which are essential for the education and the general well-being of the future mothers of the race." She urged the Conference to take up the question of child marriage which is the greatest hindrance to the progress of women's education in this country. A resolution was passed to that effect demanding a legislation to fix the minimum age of marriage for girls at 16. Ever since then, and later, when Rai Sahib Har Bilas Sarda introduced his Prevention of Child Marriage Bill in the Assembly, this organization has done tremendous amount of propaganda work all over the country. Some of the Indian States introduced reforms in this direction. Sarda Bill has also passed, and its success is in great measure due to the efforts of women.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S EDUCATION FUND.

The second sessions of this Conference was held at Delhi in February 1928, under the presidentship of H. H. the Begum Mother of Bhopal who did so much for the progress of education in her State. The opening ceremony was performed by H. E. Lady Irwin, who showed a very keen interest in the movement. It was at this sessions that an All-India Education Fund for women was started. To-day it has developed into a separate association. "All-India Women's Education Fund Association," with H. E. Lady Irwin as its first President.

The third session met at Patna under the Presidentship of the Dowager Rani Saheb of Mandi. It was decided at this sessions to widen the scope of the Conference and include not only educational but also social questions concerning the welfare of women and children.

FORTHCOMING SESSION.

The fourth session will meet in Bombay from the 20th January to the 24th January 1930. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is the President designate. Her achievements are well-known, and one feels that under her able guidance the Conference will be a great success.

This movement even in the short period of its existence has attracted a great deal of public notice. A reference to the first Conference is made in the quinquennial report of the Bombay Government on Public Instruction in the Presidency. There is not the slightest doubt that it has given an impetus to the general awakening of women, in this country. Women have found a platform to ventilate their grievances, and their grievances are not a few. Women have been saying all along what the Hartog Committee has recently brought to the public notice that it is more essential to educate a woman than to educate man, to make the education of girls compulsory if for lack of funds it is not possible to do it for both boys and girls. For educated mothers will see that their children do not remain ignorant. There are tremendous possibilities for the development of this movement. Its future is bright. It will create history as the President at the Poona Conference had remarked. Every woman who believes in the emancipation of her sex, who believes in the educational progress of women, who believes in the social rights of women must join this movement.

APPEAL TO WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

The purpose in writing this article is to appeal to the women of Bombay. This time the burden of the Conference—giving free hospitality to the delegates, entertaining the delegates, etc.,—falls on us. I appeal, therefore, to the women of Bombay to show their sympathy for this cause by enlisting themselves as members of the Reception Committee. The minimum fee for membership is Rs. 5. Please apply for membership forms.

As for men who would like to see this movement grow—and I am sure there is no lack of such men in this country who sympathise with the ideals of women, they can help us by donating whatever they like towards our fund.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS.

Not Liable To Tax.

AMENDMENT TO INCOME-TAX ACT.

DELHI, Oct. 26.

With a view to preventing the capitalisation of the profits of a company a Bill to amend the Indian Income Tax Act is under the consideration of the Government of India. The amendment was originally in the following form:—

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

"Where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that a company is under the control of not more than five of its members and that its profits and gains are allowed to accumulate beyond reasonable needs, existing and contingent of its business without being distributed to the members and that the accumulation is allowed for the purpose of preventing the imposition of tax upon any of the members in respect of their shares on the profits and gains so accumulated, he may with previous approval of the Assistant Commissioner pass an order that no assignment on the Company as such shall be made and thereupon the proportionate share of each member on the profits and gains of the Company, whether such profits have been distributed to the members or not, shall be included in the total income of such members for the purpose of his assessment thereon."

ROOM FOR EVASION.

This bill, as above, was circulated for opinion and the Central Board of Revenue also sent copies to the Commissioners of Income-tax for an expression of their views. The Commissioner points out that the amendment admitted of a very simple easy evasion, if at the annual meeting held after the profits of the Company were known it was decided that no dividend should be declared but that the profits of the year in question should be capitalised and the new capital thus created should be immediately distributed to the share-holders in the shape of a bonus on shares.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' OBJECTION.

The Finance Member in explaining the position said that it only applied to companies which are being used for the evasion of the tax.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, a member of the Select Committee to consider the Bill objected to the amendment on the ground that in England the capitalisation of profits of a company was not liable to tax.

To meet the objection of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas the Finance Member has redrafted the Bill as follows:—

REDRAFTED BILL.

"Where the income-tax Officer is satisfied that a company is under the control of not more than 5 per cent of its members and that its profits and gains are allowed to accumulate beyond its reasonable needs, existing and cumulation or failure to distributed to its members or that a reasonable part of its profits and gains, having regard to the said needs, has not been distributed to its members in such manner as to render the amount distributed liable to be included in their total income and that such accomulation or failure to distribute is for the purpose of preventing the imposition of tax upon any of the members in respect of their share in the profits and gains so accumulated or not distributed, the income-tax officer may, with the previous approval of the Assistant Commissioner, pass an order that the sum payable as income-tax by the Company shall not be determined and thereupon the proportionate share of each member in the profits and gains of the company, whether such profits and gains have been distributed to the members or not, shall be included in the total income of such members for the purpose of assessment thereon."

The new draft is designed to prevent evasion of tax by the share-holders of certain companies through non-distribution of profits of a particular year without regard to the manner in which the non-distribution is achieved so long as such non-distribution is intended to secure the evasion of tax.—Free Press.

Lord And Lady Irwin Arrive At Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin arrived here this morning.—A. P.

CAREFUL PERUSAL OF THE FOLLOWING WILL SHOW YOU THAT IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO

BE A SUBSCRIBER AND BE ONE IMMEDIATELY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS UNIQUE OFFER

THE VARIOUS COMPENSATIONS AND HOW TO BE ENTITLED TO THEM.

READERS of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" are divided into two groups, namely, Casual Purchasers and Registered Subscribers. By Casual Purchasers we mean those who purchase a copy, every day or occasionally, on the streets, from bookstalls or News Agents. Registered Subscribers are those who have paid their subscriptions in advance for a definite period not shorter than one Calendar month.

CASUAL PURCHASERS ARE ENTITLED ONLY TO RAILWAY ACCIDENT BENEFITS. REGISTERED SUBSCRIBERS ARE OFFERED COMPENSATION FOR ALL ACCIDENTS. IT IS THEREFORE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO BE A REGISTERED SUBSCRIBER.

FOR CASUAL PURCHASERS EVERY copy of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" will contain, on and after the first of November 1929, a Coupon showing the different benefits for Railway Accidents and the conditions governing them. It will be dated and will show the period of time, not exceeding twenty-four hours, during which it holds good. All you have to do is to attach your usual signature in ink or pencil (space for signature is provided) detach the Coupon and carry it on your person. If any railway train on which you are travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger meets with an accident during the period of time for which the Coupon is available and you, with the Coupon on your person, are killed or injured certain compensation will be due governed, as mentioned before, by definite conditions.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Compensations and Conditions.

The compensations for Railway Accidents and the conditions are as follows:—

Compensations.

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD. at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

GENERAL ACCIDENTS INSURANCE (FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.)

If you are a registered subscriber for the period of one month, three months, six months or one year there will be no necessity whatsoever for you to sign a Coupon or carry it on your person. With a receipt for the subscription paid, a certificate will be issued to you. This certificate will entitle you to Railway Accident Compensation during the period for which your subscription has been received. Further, by being a registered subscriber you will also be entitled to compensation for all other accidents. The following are the other compensations offered, and the conditions governing them.

Compensations.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by an accident to any power driven public conveyance in which the subscriber is being conveyed as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by any accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by any accident, not otherwise compensated, causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially injured by any accident, not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

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"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

Sir,—Your correspondent has the malignant persistency of repeating stories that I have refuted, without being able to contradict the authorities I have already quoted. He most shamelessly accuses the Prophet of having married in his lifetime three wives. In support he refers to "Bundashish 5, 7" and Jackson's "Zoroaster," page 20. There is no such book as "Bundashish." He probably refers to Bundahishna, but there is nothing mentioned about Zoroaster in the chapter he mentions. Now as regards Jackson: The authority he relies upon is thus commented upon by E. W. West, Jackson's acknowledged Guru in Pahlavi—in fact for most of the Pahlavi quotations Jackson is indebted to West for their translations. Jackson himself relies upon a spurious book manufactured in Bombay about a century ago by a Dastur for the benefit of a wealthy client of his who wanted to marry again in the life time of his first wife. West comments thus on spuriousness of the manufactured portion: "Instead of this sentence the Vagarkard-i-Dinik (pages 21 and 22) has the following: 'which appears to rest upon a misinterpretation of the text.'."

I may mention here that when Jackson arrived in Bombay after the publication of his book on Zoroaster I met him and to my inquiery he replied he had no other authority for the statement than Vagarkard-i-Dinik, and he did not know at the time when he used it as his authority that it was a spurious book and that the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet had to suppress it. Your correspondent is aware of this fact; I published the fact more than once in the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Parsi" and I myself had drawn his attention when he thanked me for it. Yet in his blind frenzy malignantly and deliberately persists in propagating a scandalous story and that too for the holy Prophet.

Another proof: he has insisted that the Avesta other than the Gathas were force and fabricated by the Magi in the Sassanian times. Now if as he pretends the Magi invented the scandalous story about the prophet, is it not strange that in the Avesta there is no mention of it. According to the so-called later Avesta and particularly the much maligned Farvardin Yasht where the family of the Prophet is named, only one wife, viz., Hvovi, is mentioned with three sons and three daughters. Your correspondent tries to pass for a scholar of Zoroastrian literature but from the tenour of his different scandalous writings one can come to one of two conclusions: either he has no scholarship or that he deliberately wants to deceive and bamboozle credulous readers on account of his frenzed enmity to the Magi and the so-called later Avesta. Your correspondent's important threat to establish polygamy among the Zoroastrians only makes me smile. He himself cannot quote chapter and verse from the Avesta which he accuses of teaching polygamy, incest and all sorts of immoral teachings and only relies on a spurious book or on the opinions of some foreigners who did not understand our idioms and who judged us from their own standpoint. I hope to discuss this question later on.

There is nothing new in K. B. C. Sethna's letter. All his points I have already answered in my previous letters in reply to other correspondents. He objects to the use of "nirang." I have already stated that its use is not compulsory and that Zoroastrian books allow the use of substitutes, for instance the juice of certain trees.

As regards "sugdid" the original idea was to collect through the dog others of its kind who have the habit of devouring dead bodies. It is plainly stated that the disposal of a dead body immediately and effectively is to let it be devoured by the kind of dogs (Suno Kerefsh-Kharo) or birds (Vayo Kerefsh-Kharo) who devour dead bodies. It is not necessary now, for so far as say our city is concerned, we have amply provided for the Vayo Kerefsh-Kharo. As regards the sacrament I will only say that the same practice prevails among all communities in the world, even among those considered the most advanced nations of Europe and America. Even they will not allow their sacrament to be eaten by those not in their religious fold.

As regards the priests I have already stated that the community gets the stuff it deserves. The miserable pittance that the poor priests get now is cavilled at by this and others of your correspondents and they want to curtail it. If you do want really learned and worthier men you must be ready to pay them as handsomely as you pay your professors, doctors, and lawyers. You cannot eat the cake and have it too.

He says that the priests must be made to understand "that the man who moves about bare-headed, smokes, wears non-Parsi clothes does not pray, does not go to the Fire Temple, may by all means be a better and truer type of a Zoroastrian gentleman than the man who to all outward appearances does just the contrary." Perhaps one out of a thousand may prove such, but not all. His demand is not for freedom but for license. I will ask him a plain question: will he dare to enter the university convocation as a fellow in other as a lawyer enter the courts to than the prescribed dress, will he than the prescribed mode, will he conduct his client's case in other dare to go to the levee of the Governor or the Viceroy in other than the prescribed form? Can he while at the convocation, in a court of law or a levee smoke with impunity?

As regards the letters of the non-Parsi gentlemen I simply say that they have nothing in common with the Parsis.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

In the competitive examination held in Delhi in July 1929, for the appointment of probationers in the Indian Forest Service, Messrs. V. Venkataramany and M. Srinivasan secured the first two places in order of merit. Mr. Abdul Hamid, who stood fifth in order of merit, has been selected to fill the vacancy reserved for the adjustment of communal inequalities. These three candidates are being offered appointments as probationers in the Indian Forest Service.—A.P.

TELEGRAPHIST CONVICTED.

CHARGE OF ALTERING MESSAGE.

NAGPUR, Oct. 26.

Nalloday, Telegraphist, Nagpur, who has been undergoing prosecution under Section 26 (a) of the Telegraph Act, on a charge of altering a message, has been convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo further four months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Sate, the Magistrate, held that it was clear from the evidence that the accused made alterations in not less than five telegrams. The offence was a serious one as the public were likely to lose confidence in the department if such acts were committed. The Magistrate further remarked that the conduct of the Telegraphists, Clements and MacDonald, in the whole affair, was not free from suspicion.

The Sessions Judge is being moved for the release of the accused on bail.—A.P.

Master Motasingh Gives Up Hunger Strike.

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

Master Motasingh has given up hunger-strike at the intercession of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveshar.—Free Press.

HOPE FOR VICTIMS OF MALARIA.

PREVENTION THROUGH AID OF CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

"To my mind as a result of practical experience in connection with rural anti-malarial work, the most important work lies in conveying a message of hope to the long despondent hearts of millions of miserable sufferers in Bengal that Malaria is preventible at economic cost through the aid of co-operative principle," said Mr. S. Mullick, President of the tenth annual meeting of the Anti-Malarial co-operative societies which was also attended by members of the Malaria Commission touring Bengal.

Continuing Mr. Mullick said that they should implement the message through the establishment of a network of Anti-Malarial Societies get better health, greater prosperity, and also real cohesion amongst the different castes and communities.—Free Press.

SOLUTION TO HUNGER PROBLEM.

Mr. Vaswani On Importance Of Swadeshi.

SUKKUR, Oct. 27.

In opening the Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Youth Leaguers in the Town Hall, Sukkur, yesterday, Mr. Vaswani congratulated the young men on their noble efforts and warned them against imitation in all its forms. He then paid a warm tribute to the two great patriots, pioneers and saints of Sind, who he said had practiced Swadeshi long before the cry of Swadeshi was raised even by the Indian National Congress, or by any of the living political leaders of India. Swadeshi explained the speaker had its appeal not only on nationalist, but on humanitarian grounds; for it helped in allevating the sufferings of the poor by partly solving India's greatest problem—the problem of hunger.—Free Press.

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SOME TRUTHS ABOUT JOURNALISM.

Meant For Those Who Think Less In Terms Of Bank Balances And More In Terms Of Public Service.

BABU RAMANANDA AND MR. CHINTAMANI SPEAK OUT.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

"You should not cherish the belief that journalism will bring you wealth. Journalism is a noble profession but it has to be learnt and requires much preliminary preparation and also great experience." Thus spoke Babu Ramananda Chatterjee in the course of a very interesting lecture on "Journalism" on Friday evening in Balrampur Hall of the Hindu Boarding House which was packed to its utmost capacity by the students and professors of the Allahabad University. Mr. Chintamani presided.

PERSONAL REATIONS WITH MR. CHATTERJEE.

Mr. Chintamani said that he had accepted the invitation of the secretary of the Hindu boarding house union to preside at the meeting not only without hesitation and reluctance but with alacrity because of the personality of the lecturer. It might not be known to most of the students who were not at Allahabad in 1903, 1904 and 1905 how close and intimate were his personal relations with Babu Ramananda Chatterjee who was at that time the principal of the Kayastha Pathshala Intermediate College at Allahabad. He (the speaker) had come here in connection with an English weekly newspaper called the "Indian People" founded at the beginning of 1903 by Mr Sachchidananda Sinha who was then a prominent citizen of Allahabad. Mr. Sinha was also the honorary secretary of the Kayastha Pathshala and he had introduced them to each other. They soon discovered that there was some indefinable spiritual kinship which made them friends almost before they were acquaintances. Many a sober-minded public man of Allahabad city used to remark during those three years that Babu Ramananda Chatterjee and Mr. Chintamani outdid each other in extremism and possibly recklessness (laughter) but no one was able to tell who beat the other in intemperance of language or wildness of thought. (Renewed laughter). He recalled those years as three particularly happy years when there was almost not a single day when he did not spend some hours in the elevating company of Babu Ramananda. The viscissitudes of journalistic life which is always precarious drove him from Allahabad towards the end of 1905 and it was not much later that Babu Ramananda found that it was essential for him to sever his connection with the Kayastha Pathshala.

Babu Ramananda the speaker went on, was the proprietor and editor of the well-known Bengali monthly publication called the "Prabasi." After he resigned the principalship of the Kayastha Pathshala he became a full-fledged journalist and nothing else. He had founded the "Modern Review" at the beginning of 1907 in this city and it was a misfortune of Allahabad that later he should have deemed it necessary to remove himself and his two belongings—the "Modern Review" and the "Prabasi"—to Calcutta. They knew how both these journals had flourished and how the "Modern Review" had maintained its position as the foremost of Indian periodical publications.

WHAT JOURNALISTIC CRAFT STOOD FOR.

Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, who received an ovation on rising to speak, said he was somewhat embarrassed after the very flattering reminiscences of his past relations which Mr. Chintamani had given them. He would ask them not to think that journalists were a mutual admiration society (laughter) if he also said something about his friend. They were all fortunate in having Mr. Chintamani in the chair because he was a daily journalist while he (the speaker) was only a monthly journalist. (Laughter).

Proceeding, the speaker said he would give them some idea for what their craft stood for. They were living in an age of democracy and he did not agree with the view expressed in certain European and American publications that it had failed. Real democracy was still coming and under democracy two of the professions which people were required to follow were those of public speaking and journalism. Their chairman was an adept in both. He possessed the gift of speech and had also mastered the craft of journalism. The speaker thought that journalism was a noble profession which had to be learnt.

Many people seemed to think that it was one of the easiest things to be a journalist but really it was not so. It required much preliminary preparation and also great experience. Though some of them had acquired skill and experience by simply working in their editorial offices, he thought they could have become better journalists in a much shorter period of time if they had had the advantage of training and instruction in some schools and colleges of journalism. Their universities, even if they could not found schools of journalism, would do better to pay more attention to some of the subjects which went to make good journalists.

REQUISITES OF A GOOD JOURNALIST.

"If you are prepared to work hard, then aspire to be journalists and not otherwise. No amount of genius, no amount of intellectual powers will stand you in good stead unless you are prepared to work hard," Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee emphasized, "and in the second place, if you think that journalism is a very profitable business you will find it is not true. There are certainly a few high posts in journalism but they are very limited in number."

SEDITION "FASHIONABLE AND PROFITABLE."

This reminded him, the speaker observed, of a certain remark made by the Advocate-General of Bengal, in concluding his address to the magistrate in the case in which he had been prosecuted for sedition. He had stated that if the magistrate was going to impose a fine, he should remember that sedition had become both fashionable and profitable. That was a hint that the speaker should be heavily fined and that the Government did not want him to be sent to prison. People followed any fashion for the sake of pleasure and he did not think, the speaker added, that 'seditious' people took any particular pleasure in going to jail though it might sometimes be a hard necessity. Apart from the hardships of jail life, it was unbearable that there should be in existence humiliating ratial distinctions in the treatment of Europeans and Indians. As regards the remark that sedition had also become profitable, the reason seemed to be that a certain number of copies of "India in Bondage" had already been sold. The Government of Bengal, however, had been pleased to take away Rs. 2,000 from the profits which he might have made. Moreover 500 copies of the book valued at Rs. 2.500 had been taken away and so there was not much of profit in the business. The gentleman who made that remark in court made at least Rs. 20,000 a month. He liked to know if there ever was (Mr. Chintamani: or ever will be) an Indian journalist who could make that much per month.

TRAINING FOR JOURNALISM.

Dealing with the training required for journalism, Babu Ramananda said that a knowledge of history was essential for every journalist. History in many of its aspetcs was past politics. Journalists should particularly possess a good knowledge of the history of those countries which after their decay and decline had again attained a vigorous national existence. They should also study economics, statistics, sociology and labour problems. In fact they could not name any subject which would not come in handy to a skilful journalist on occasions. So the more a journalist knew, the better it would be for his career. Then there were other subjects like town-planning, sanitation, transportation by means of railways, steamers or aeroplanes and so on. He could not say that he knew all these things. But as the great American writer Emerson said, men spoke either from experience or from aspiration. Though he was 64 years old still he had some aspirations.

'SINE QUA NON' OF JOURNALISTS.

Courage, Babu Ramananda emphasized was the 'sine qua non' of journalists. If they were not prepared to speak the truth, not only about their opponents but also about their friends, it was better for them not to take to journalism. Truth must be spoken by journalists at any cost and they must have always a balanced judgment. Daily journalists had to run a race with time and they required a highly disciplined intellect and judgment to write the correct thing without waiting for hours, days, weeks or months. They must have the will to say what was right, must quickly grasp details and arrive at the right conclusion without any loss of time. They could not afford to be forestalled by others. What was very difficult was to remain impartial. They should always try to rise above their prejudices and take an unbiassed view of things Otherwise the function of journalists could not be properly fulfilled.

SUPPLY OF NEWS.

One of the functions of journalists was to supply news to the public. This was generally understood in a rather narrow and superficial sense. In order to suit public tastes journalists had sometimes to supply only sensational news. But they should also aim at supplying elevating news. New movements of thought, new ideas, new ways of doing things, new kinds of idealism—these were also news in a higher sense than the sensational topics dealt with by ordinary journalists. The news regarding the spirit and the mind of man should not be ignored. He did not think that the newspaper dealing with such things would fall flat upon the public. The style to be cultivated by journalists should be such as could very easily be understood by men of ordinary education. He had seen certain American newspapers which dealt with very difficult scientific and other discoveries in such simple language and in such a lucid manner as to be within the grasp of students of the high-er forms of schools.

CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

Mr. Chintamani in his concluding speech said that in a remarkably brief space of time Babu Ramananda Chatterjee had dealt with several aspects of journalism which it was worth the while of everybody to know. He thought it would be of no advantage either to oneself or to the country if anybody took to journalism as a mere passing phase and as a stepping stone to something else. Even at the present day there were not a few who applied for sub-editorial posts in newspaper offices with the explicit observation that they wanted to prosecute their studies in the law college, that they had not the means enough to do so and that a few hours' work for some remuneration in a newspaper office would enable them to realize that ambition. Both teachership and journalism were regarded very wrongly as stepping stones to the bar. There was another class of men who had to be warned about the profession of journalism and to whom the only sound advice to be given was the advice that "Punch" gave to a man about to be married, viz., 'Don't.' If any one thought that he could become even moderately rich by resort to journalism, he should beware that he was doomed to disappointment.

He could not think of more than two or three Indian newspaper proprietors who had been able to made decent profits out of their journalistic ventures. As against these two or three the number of those who had sustained heavy financial losses was enormous. As regards employees in newspaper offices owned by others, there was no prospect whatsoever of a man, howsoever intelligent or industrious, being comparable to a third class success in a district court in respect of his income. The scale of salaries was comparatively low and a man must make up his mind, if he wanted to be a journalist, that he must seek his reward not in the tale of rupees month by month but in the intellectual satisfaction which the exercise of the vocation afforded and still more, in the consciousness that he was serving a righteous cause and promoting the interests of his Motherland. Those of them who had this cast of mind would think less in terms of bank balances than in terms of their utility as public men to the community in whose midst they were born. Only such people should think of journalism as a vocation which afforded a splendid and unsurpassed opportunity of doing public service.

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—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

and saved the Holy of Holies of his Great Faith.

BRAVE, DISCIPLINED PEOPLE.

The Mahars are a valiant race, true and unalloyed as pure gold, honest, intrepid, God-fearing and God-loving to a fault. The Mahar—why he should have abandoned his ancient name and heritage, "Merasi", the original proprietor of soil and sovereignty of India, has been an enigma to me!—Maharas were well-organised, socially and religiously. They had have High Pontiffs—Dharma Guroos of their own His Holinesses, "Dheguji" Nirghuji"—Their Cloudy Holinesses with their seats and jurisdiction clearly defined and observed even to this day as far as I know. (1) The Northern India—His Cloudy Holiness" has his seat at Kasi (Benares), with jurisdiction from the North of the Narbada to the Himalayas. (2) The Central Holiness with his seat at Karvir (Kolhapur), enjoying jurisdiction from the Narbada to the Tungabhadra in the South and (3) His Cloudy Holiness of the South with his throne at Domagaon, somewhere to the South of the Tungabhadra, yielding sway right upto the Kanya-Kumari (cape Comorin). His Cloudy Holiness of Karvir fell on evil days during the Plague times, abandoned his Home of centuries which was in the midst of the present town of Kolhapur. But even under the tyranny of the Portuguese conquerors there were men and women, who knew their mind, and having proceeded unflinchingly to action, found men and women to follow them. These decided to migrate with their all in all, their Holi of Holies, which has kept them chained to the soil, from the iron clutch of the "Demoniac Firanghi" to the Land of the Hindu Raja of the Karnatik across the Western boundaries, where already a very large number of their fellow-caste and countrymen and women had already settled down. This had to be done with utmost caution and secrecy.

(To be continued.)

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MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

an I.M.C., "because they were jealous of their own powers and did not think the council would suit the best interests of medical education." Their reasoning was correct and has the support of an influential section of medical opinion in the country and thus they consciously or otherwise rendered a genuine service to the medical profession for which they deserve thanks and not kicks such as were administeerd by some members of the Assembly during the debate on the subject.

NO MANDATE FOR AN I.M.C.

Had these members of the Assembly received a mandate from the medical profession of India to yield to the ultimatum of the G.M.C. and eat the humble pie and insist on the formation of an I.M.C. in a hurry as the only alternative to the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical Standards? All their sound and fury was directed against the Indian Ministers of Health when it should really have been reserved for the "fons et origo mali," viz., the alien G.M.C. which has no "locus standi" in dictating to India the form of the guarantee required as to the sufficiency of Indian Medical Education training and examinations. It will be appropriate to quote here a relevant resolution of the all-India Medical Conference held in 1928 and presided over by a distinguished medical man of Bombay:—

"Resolved that this Conference emphatically protests against the proposed introduction of an All-India Council of Medical Registration (i) as it is a reactionary and retrogade measure towards the realisation of provincial autonomy, (ii) as the existing Provincial Councils of Medical Refistration serve all the avowed purposes of the proposed Bill, (iii) as a large number of medical practitioners of L.M.S. class will be debarred from having their names entered in the proposed register, (iv) as the real and hidden object of the Bill is the domination of the whole medical profession in India by the members of the Indian Medical Service. That in this connection the Conference strongly condemns the secrecy with which the scheme has been framed, and the policy of excluding a large and important section of qualified medical practitioners from registration."

(To be continued.)

IMPROVEMENT IN ARGENTINE LINSEED CROP.

—:o:—

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Further good rains in Argentina during the week have improved considerably the crop outlook, and this has had its effect upon prices, which have been marked down 10 to 12/6 per ton for new crop Plate seed since Thursday a week ago. Indian seed is 5 per ton lower. The demand, both in this country and on the Continent has been on a limited scale, as the trade in oil is smaller and the demand for cakes is disappointing. Business has taken place on our markets in Plate seed, January/February shipment to Hull at £20 12/6, but business was put through yesterday at £20-5 and sellers this morning are offering at £20-2/6 per ton. Some business has taken place in Indian seed, £23-15 per ton being paid by Hull for Bold Bombay October/November shipment, and later £23-10 was paid by Antwerp for similar quality and shipment. Riga Linseed, October/November shipment to Hull sold yesterday at £19-10 per ton, which seems cheap when contrasted with Plate seed. Argentine markets hape declined 7/6 to 12/6 per ton on the week, and North American markets are irregular, Duluth prices being 5c. lower and Winnipeg prices 1¼c. to 2-1¼c. per bushel higher than a week ago.

The prospects for future supplies have improved considerably, as Argentina has had further good rains, and the weather now is fine and favourable for the development of the crop. Much now will depend upon the weather between now and harvest time. Despite the reports of considerable improvement in the condition of crop, the fact remains that large areas have been badly hit by the prolonged drought, and it remains to be seen how much of the crop has been or will be abandoned. In any case, it seems that even with the best of conditions during the remaining months of crop growth the outturn will be much less than last year, and with the certainty that America will be a buyer of Argentine seed on an important scale for many months to come, the prospect of cheap Linseed is very remote, unless of course, India increases her acreage to a great extent and has the good fortune to raise a large crop. During the last two or three years India has produced only moderate crops, so it may be reasonably expected that she will experience better climatic conditions for the crop just seeded or being sown. The reports respecting the weather in India have so far been favourable, although further rain would now be welcomed in the Central Provinces. Weather reports can be expected to have an important inbuence on the market for some time to come, and even when the Argentine crop is made and harvested the Indian reports will need to be watched carefully for the reason that the course of values is bound to be affected by the prospects of that drop.

The current level of prices of old crop Linseed has undoubtedly reduced consumption in Europe, as is evidenced by the relatively light shipments, and it now seems fairly certain that our estimates of 1,500,000 tins as the quantity likely to be purchased in Argentina and India this year is too high. On the other hand, America is certain to purchase more than the 550,000 tons on which we have been reckoning, and we are now raising the estimate to 650,00 tons We have reduced our estimate of Europe's needs to 1,450,000 tons, and at the same time reckon that India will furnish an additional 50,000 tons for importers' needs.

(Broomhall Oct. 9.)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 27.

Rain has fallen locally in south Madras and at a few stations in Assam and north Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jalpaiguri quarter inch; Pamban three; Cochin, Palamcottah and Kodaikanal one and a half inches; Trivandrum and Cuddalore one inch; Negapatam half and Trichinopoly a quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to continue in south Madras.—A.P.

Lahore, Oct. 26.—Two witnesses were examined to-day before the Labour Commission. Mr. Dodd, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Punjab, examined, said that co-operative working on credit system proved unsuccessful. Mr. R. C. Rawlay, Director of Industries, examined, deposed to the labour conditions of Shadara factories.—Free Press.

RESERVE BANK FOR INDIA.

"Need Of Formation Is Greater Than Ever," Says Marwadi Chamber.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING SHROFFS MORE SERVICEABLE.

The following is the concluding portion of the memorandum submitted by the Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee:—

INDIGENOUS BANKING.

Functions of an Indigenous Banker:—The functions of the indigenous Banker or Shroff are practically the same as those of Joint Stock Banks with one important exception that the indigenous banker as a rule does not use cheques. Though a few Shroffs have attempted to adopt the system of cheques their number is too small to merit mention. The indigenous banker takes deposits both on current account and for fixed periods; gives loans for short as well as long duration; gives money on call; discounts and accepts Hundis or bills for collection and gives Hundis or drafts for purposes of private and trade remittances

The Shroff generally combines with banking the business of commission agency which in its effect is also a form of banking. In some cases he is also engaged in trading on his own account. There are three classes of bankers. Firstly those who do no other business except that of banking, secondly, those who are both bankers and commission agents and lastly, those who are principally merchants or traders, but who also employ their capital more or less according as it gets disengaged, in banking, the latter being a subsidiary branch of their business. It may be interesting to the committee to know that the largest number of indigenous bankers belong to the second category described above. Second to them in number and perhaps also in importance come the first and the third classes

The financing facilities afforded by indigenous bankers to industries also are by no means inconsiderable. The cottage industries and the smaller factory industries are mostly financed by shroffs. The bigger factory industries also receive financial assistance from these Shroffs in several shapes. The following among them deserve mention:—

(i) Subscribing shares of manufacturing industries, accepting deposits of shares and giving loans against them. (ii) Purchasing and holding debentures of industrial concerns. (iii) Giving loans either against the general security of the total mill property or against particular parts including products of the Mills. (iv) By joining managing agencies of mills as financiers

Relations between indigenous Bankers and Joint Stock Banks:—The Shroffs obtain a limited amount of finance from joint stock banks on demand promissory notes signed by two Shroffs on their approved list or by one shroff and one merchant. The Shroff also gets finance on such of his Hundis as are drawn by an approved merchant and are endorsed by himself, or by another approved shroff, if he is not an approved shroff himself. The period for which such accommodation is granted is usually two months. Each joint stock bank advances finance to a shroff on these lines only "upto the limit fixed for such shroff." Even when it is not a busy season shroffs, a part of whose capital, like that of the bill brokers of the London money market, is borrowed, obtain liquid finance from these banks on the security of share certificates and Government paper. At present the relations between Shroffs and Joint Stock banks are mutually beneficial and supplementary.

Relations between Shroffs and other Banks:—The Shroffs have hardly any relation worth the name with the Co-operative Banks, the Exchange Banks too mostly come under the same category; although they may be providing foreign firms with finance they hardly ever finance internal trade or rediscount Shroffs' Hundis, although these banks receive deposits amounting to about fifty crores of rupees annually from their clients in India.

One fact which perhaps has some significance from the point of view of the working of the credit machinary may be pointed out. It is that Shroffs keep their rates of discount slightly lower than those of the Joint Stock Banks and naturally also of the Imperial Bank and the rate of interest for mutual borrowing among the Shroffs is cheaper than for other merchants or private individuals.

SHROFFS' METHODS OF BUSINESS.

There is no prejudice against the Indigenous Bankers in Bombay. On the contrary they are generally looked upon with respect and are naturally popular among the trading community. As ar as the knowledge of my Board goes their methods are entirely above board. Generally the indigenous banker has a very high sense of business honesty and is exceptionally careful about his credit. A few facts may be mentioned with advantage. Until about a few years ago there were no strict banking hours, among the shroffs on account of the belief that a Shroff with a good credit must not refuse payment at any time of the day or night. And old rule of this Chamber enjoined honouring certain Hundis even upto 12 o'clock at midnight. Formerly Shroffs would not give receipts of deposits it being considered derogatory to a good Shroff's credit and a reflection on his word and his books that he should be required to pass a written receipt. The Shroff is punctillious to a degree about recording in detail the strictly correct and honest nature of every transaction in his books of account. All may not know that the Shroffs' system of accounting is a scientific system though at the same a very simple one. In essence and largely in form it is nothing less than the modern double entry system.

Although old ideas and methods are changing and the Shroffs are adapting themselves to the new conditions the underlying spirit and the sense of strict honesty and fidelity remain unaffected. As far as the knowledge of my Board goes there is nothing in the conduct of dealings of the Shroff which may not be called sound.

Unfortunately the Shroff is now coming to receive embarassing attentions from Government. The Bombay Government has passed a law styled the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act which includes a section whose effect is that if a dealer in the mofussil has purchased goods through a commission agent in Bombay and such dealer subsequently becomes owner of an agricultural holding from which he derives a subsantial income, the commission agent—he is as a rule also a Shroff—cannot sue the dealer for the price of the said goods in Bombay Courts. He must go to Hubli or Dharwar wherever the dealer happens to reside. On the face of it, this is an unjust arrangement and seeks to put the commission agent to inconvenience and loss. This law must be suitably amended.

HOW SHROFFS CAN BE MADE MORE SERVICEABLE.

The indigenous banking system of India has worked efficiently and satisfactorily for centuries and has conduced to the well-being and prosperity of the country. This system has been adapting itself to the changing conditions of modern times and with a little improvement here and there, with a little State recognition and State help the system can be made to answer all the purposes of an efficient, serviceable and sound, country-wide banking machinery. Owing to certain causes the indigenous banker has recently become even more handicapped than in earlier years. His business has been steadily decreasing, his profits vanishing and his position getting slowly under-mined. It is the duty of Government and the public not only to reinstate him on his former position but to equip him with all the recources and facilities necessary to enable him to discharge the heavier responsibilities arising from the new and progressive conditions of the country in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

The chief handicap under which the Shroff is working is the insufficiency of facilities of finance. Private finance, in order to enable it to meet the increasing demands of trade, ought to be supplemented by State money. In each modern civilized country there is a banking system whose fountain head is the State Bank and which has branches and sub-branches spreading out in all parts of the country. The finance that flows from the fountain head goes coursing along the branches and sub-branches and irrigating and nourishing every form of economic enterprise—trade, commerce, industry and agriculture.

The State's banking agency in India is at present the Imperial Bank of India. In other countries the State Bank is either a bankers' bank like the Bank of England or if it does banking business on its own account it takes care not to compete with private banking agencies. The Imperial Bank does not follow these principles. The result is that instead of finance flowing out from the reservoir it is drained and drawn to it from the numerous little spots in the country. The Imperial Bank's competition is being felt by all the Indian Banks and bankers.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

My Board have therefore to submit for sympathetic consideration of the Banking Committee a suggestion which, as the Committee will see has the support of a large section of public opinion in Bombay. It is as follows:—

(i) The policy of opening branches of the Imperial Bank in the mofussil should be discontinued.

(ii) Instead in principal centres of trade and agriculture Shroffs of substance and credit should be appointed as agents of the Imperial Bank, one in each place. It would be better if more than one combine to form into a firm.

(iii) These agents may be required to:—(a) Put a certain deposit with the Bank as security. (b) Give a guarantee for a particular volume of bssiness to be done at the place. (c) Submit to periodical examination of their transactions and accounts by the Bank's inspector.

(iv) These agents may be prohibited from:—(a) Doing any business banking or other with the Bank's money and (b) Keeping his own goods in the Bank's godown.

(v) Appointment of these Shroffs should be made in the first instance for a period of 5 years which may be from time to time renewed, though in case of fraud or misconduct their services may be dispensed with on shortest notice.

(vi) Godowns should be opened by the Bank and put in charge of the agents. Godown keepers may be appointed by the Bank.

(vii) If the experiment proves to be a success the mofussil branches of the Imperial Bank must be discontinued.

My Board feel confident that given a fair chance this proposition is bound to be successful and fulfil all the banking requirements of the places where it is worked. The fact of the connection with the Imperial Bank will lend additional credit and popularity to the agents.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESERVE BANK.

From the foregoing paragraphs it should not be inferred that my Board are in favour of the continuance of the Imperial Bank in its present privileged position. While therefore the Board are conscious that this question does not come within the province of the provincial Banking Committee, they desire to make their position clear in this matter, in order to guard against any possible misunderstanding. My Board are definitely of opinion that the need of formation of a suitable Reserve Bank for India is greater than ever. It would therefore be essential that the contract with the Imperial Bank which terminates in 1930 must not be renewed. Thenceforward the bank will continue as a private bank divested of the privileges conferred by Government. Instead, Government should establish a Reserve Bank of India after the model of the Australian Reserve Bank. Constitution of this State Bank should be such as to inspire confidence not only in mercantile and banking public but also the general public of this country. For this reason it would be exceedingly necessary that on its directorate the Indian Legislative Assembly should also be suitable represented. More detailed proposals are being deferred for submission to the Central Banking Committee.

In view of the above, my Board's observations relatin g to the Imperial Bank of India will in effect apply to the Reserve Bank of India. Until the establishment of such a Bank the Imperial Bank may be caused to give effect to the proposals made herein.

My Board do not think it is practicable to have co-operative or joint stock Banks in the place of indigenous bankers. The causes which have prevented the co-operative banks from meeting with the desired measure of success have not ceased to operate. These Banks have a foreignness about them which is an obstacle in the way of their popularisation. Their system is not sufficiently adaptable to Indian conditions. Particularly the agricultural community cannot derive much benefit through them for they are naturally worked on lines which do not take into account the economic conditions of the masses and their extreme illiteracy. In my Board's opinion guarantee shroffs in conjunction with other shroffs, should be able to meet the requirements of the situation. Only they need to be provided with more finance and other proper facilities.

REASONS WHY PRESENT FACILITIES ARE NOT EFFECTIVE.

The main reasons why in spite of the various institutions enumerated above most people do not invest their savings and thus neither earn interest nor release their monies for economic development of the country are as follows:—

(i) Ninety per cent. public is entirely illiterate and extremely poor. (ii) In spite of universal and repeated demands India has not been placed on the full gold standard with gold currency. Consequently undue and increased importance is attached to metallic currency and bullion in which savings are invested. If full gold standard is established the public will have confidence that it can get gold coins at any time and in consequence will not put by bullion and release hoarded gold for coinage. The effect of this on the trade and industry of the country can be easily visualised. (iii) There are no small or cottage industries in which the savings may be remuneratively employed. In industrial centres and increasing number of people is investing their savings and surplus funds in shares, etc. In the mofussil towns and villages this facility is unavailable. The deficiency can be removed by encouraging cottage and other small industries. (iv) The Joint Stocks Banks accept large deposits. Besides the methods of the Joint Stock Banks are too Europeanised to attract illiterate and conservative persons to themselves. The majority therefore cannot avail themselves of the facilities offered by these Banks. The cheque books, pass books, correspondence and all are in English. Until increasing use of vernaculars is made no great progress is possible. (v) Indigenous bankers generally do not use cheques. If these people begin to adopt the cheque system they can considerably help in the growth of the cheque habit. My Board recommend that Government should offer every facility and encouragement necessary to induce Shroffs to adopt this system.

The result of opening of the branches of the Imperial Bank has been on balance harmful while some credit facilities have been given in the towns where they have been opened, major part of the deposits received has been drawn to the headquarters. It cannot be said that any great advantage has been effected thereby.

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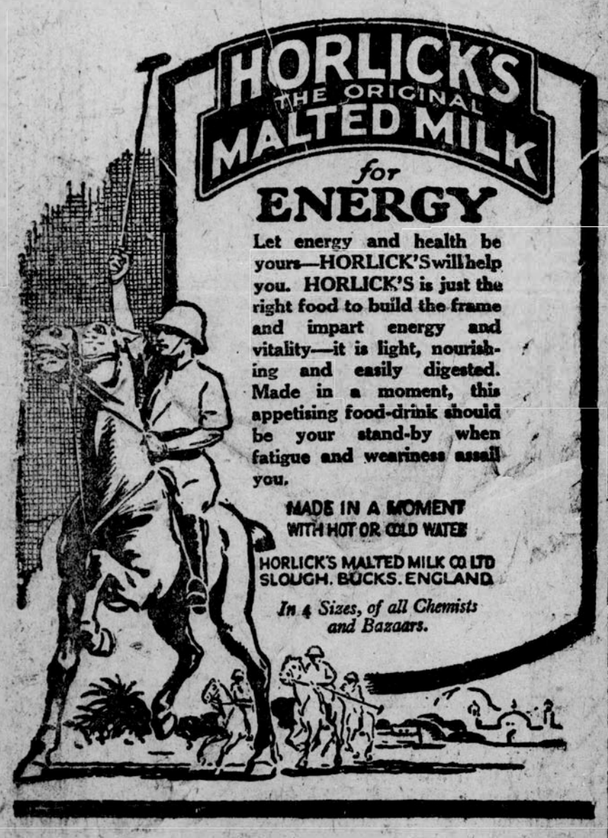
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—:o:—

Bombay Shareholders' Memorandum.

TRUTH ABOUT INVESTMENT IN SILVER AND GOLD.

The following is the reply of the Bombay Shareholders Association to the questionnaire of the Banking Inquiry Commitotee:—

Question 1 (b).—The means or institutions in existence for encouraging savings and investment habits are as follows:—

(a) Joint Stock Banks; (b) Joint Stock Companies; (c) Shroffs; (d) Other business houses; (e) Post Office Savings Banks; (f) Co-operative Societies; (g) Insurance Companies; and (h) Provident Societies.

Q. 1 (c).—The influence of Co-operative Societies has been good but of Banks has been negligible outside large towns for want of sufficient number of branch offices of our Banks. Life Insurance Companies have also exercised a healthy influence in this respect.

Q. 1 (d).—Though the savings of the Indian public outside business centres are very small compared to other countries, the existing facilities fall short of even this smaller demand.

Q. 1 (e).—Yes the existing facilities can be considerably improved by encouraging the spread of branch offices of Joint Stock and other Banks in business centres and other bigger towns where they do not exist at present. In villages as well as outlying places in the mofussil facilities should be provided for purchase and sale of Government securities on easy terms and any arrangement made in this direction should enable such deals being effected expeditiously, i.e., without undue delay. Papers of small denomination should be made available for purchase or sale here through agencies such as post office savings banks, etc. Again in order to popularise investments still further among small investors payments of the purchase price by convenient instalments in case of Government papers should be allowed, the actual security paper being handed to the purchaser only after the full purchase price has been paid up.

Q. 1 (f).—Certain sections of the community no doubt object to earn interest under the denomination of "interest." Their objections can be met by a declaration that the return on investment is not to be by way of "interest" but that the said return will be paid by way of guaranteed dividends out of profits, or income earned. This can appropriately be done in case of funds raised for the economic development of the country such as for building railways, expansion of irrigation, etc.

NOT A GENERAL HABIT.

Q. 1 (g).—It is hoped that this question which refers to the habit of the Indian people to invest in Gold, Silver and land does not assume that there is a general habit among the people of India to invest in silver and gold; such a custom wherever it prevails is not due to any innate desire to hoard but subsists because of other causes. India is a poor country where the capacity of the population to acquire surplus funds of investment is limited. Silver and gold are purchased by a section of its people not with a desire to hoard but with a view to ensure safety. Seventy to eighty per cent. of the Indian population consists of agriculturists who form what are known as the lower classes, among whom polygamy and easy divorce are common. A Hindu or Mahomedan wife belonging to these classes is anxious to possess ornaments of which she could make use in times of necessity say, where for some reason or other the husband discards her and brings another wife or dies leaving her unprovided in which case her only stridhan is her ornaments on which she can look for support. Thus general poverty, social customs and illiteracy among these classes are the three principal causes which prevent the rapid spread of banking and investment habits. The first of these three impediments can be removed by stimulating India's industrial progress by all possible means. The low standard of national income in India can only be raised through industrial expansion thereby considerably increasing the balance of surplus funds in the hands of her population. The second and third causes, viz., the social customs and illiteracy can be remedied through the spread of education. We are frequently told that within the past ten years India imported 38 crores worth of gold and silver yearly on an average. This argument at the first glance strikes one as rather powerful. In order however to appreciate the real significance of the figures one has only to realise that on the footing of the enormous population of India the figures work out on an average of somewhere near Rs. 1-4-0 per head. It may also be pointed out that the desire to wear some kind of ornaments is not peculiar to India; Europe and America invest huge sums of money in ornaments for their women folk.

PLEA FOR EXTENSION OF FACILITIES.

Q. 3 (a).—Facilities more or less on lines similar to the conversion of 3 per cent. Government loans should be extended to all kinds of Government paper and a scheme should be prepared for the purpose declaring the basis on which Government is prepared to permit such conversions. Besides this, arrangements should be made to pay interest on Government securities at all the post offices. We submit that Government loans and bonds should carry interest coupons and talons attached to them, as in case of bearer and other bonds on the Continent of Europe and the United States of America. This will obviate the hardship felt at present by all investors, small as well as large, through the waste of time and trouble involved in (1) lodging the securities with the Public Debt Offile for the interest warrant; (2) getting the interest warrant cashed; and (3) the obstruction, delay, hardship as well as expense of having to present these securities for interest to the Public Debt Office through a bank or broker, in cases where investors happen to reside at long distances from the centre where a Public Debt Office is located. We feel sure that the aforesaid facilities when introduced will make Government securities very popular among small investors on the country side and in villages.

Q. 3 (b).—Banks, commercial houses and brokers are the financial agencies which afford facilities for purchase and sale of securities other than Government securities.

Q. 3 (c) and (d).—The surplus cash of people who make profits on sale of produce is generally invested with shroffs, but this margin though never large, has been much reduced through the present currency and exchange policy of the Government of India.

CHEQUE HABIT GROWS.

Q. 4.—The Cheque habit in towns has considerably grown, and though the effect of abolition of stamp duty on cheques cannot be fully gauged at present due to the short period which has elapsed since the said abolition, the general impression is that the same has a strong tendency towards stimulating the cheque habit. Almost all classes of traders who can read and write English have of late taken to the cheque habit and even vernacular cheques are freely used when permitted by some banks. In our opinion if some legislative arrangement can be made by which banks were compelled to accept cheques in the leading vernaculars of the country, on the same footing as cheques in European languages, the cheque habit is sure to spread among a much wider area. On the same principle the use of vernacular paying in slips, pass, books and other allied documents should be introduced.

Q. 5.—This Association is of the opinion that banking and investment habit in India is of slow growth because the margin of savings between the national income and cost of living is negligible. It may however be pointed out that there is a certain amount of lack of confidence in the management and supervision of Joint Stock Banks. There are glaring defects in the Indian Companies' Act which requires amendment especially in the following respects:—

(a) Publicity of accounts.

(b) Appointments and powers of Directors and effective control of shareholders over them.

(c) Responsibility of auditors and the sufficiency of their certificates.

(d) Speculation by managers and directors in shares of their companies.

FREQUENT ABUSES.

Abuses are frequent for which the secrecy or want of publicity of details in accounts is at least partly responsible. In many cases Balance Sheets convey quite an inadequate information, thereby misleading the investing public. Particulars of floating assets of Joint Stock Banks and the nature of their liabilities should be clearly specified in detail. Internal reserves, provisions for bad and doubtful debts and other reserves should be separately shown. The auditors should be required to certify that there are no concealed or secret reserves and that the assets have not been undervalued or overvalued. They should also certify that sufficient provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made to their satisfaction There should also be a statutory provision for publication of profit and loss account and a statutory form should be provided for that purpose. Every bank should be obliged to issue a six-monthly balance sheet. The remuneration of the Managing Director (if any) should be clearly specified and should be disclosed in the report issued to the shareholders. Form "F" in the Indian Companies' Act should be considerably amended so as to make the mode of valuation of investments applicable to all forms of investments including investments in landed property made by a bank. The shares, debentures, securities and other investments of a bank should be shown at cost or market value whichever is lower. The auditors should be made to call the attention of the shareholders to any matters of importance which it would be in the interests of shareholders to know, and to elucidate in their report any item in the published balance sheet which might, in their opinion, mislead a shareholder as to the true position of the bank's affairs. In particular, it should be made illegal for the bank's directors to solicit proxies or to vote as regards the appointment or remuneration of auditors who should be given a statutory right to attend and speak at all general meetings of the bank. When a bank possesses a controlling interest in another company, particulars relating to the position of the company should be circulated with its own balance sheet. The appointment of the managing director if any shall not be for more than five years and shall be renewable by the shareholders in general meeting only. All other directors of the bank shall be liable to retirement every year.

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Surat SchoolBoard's Decision.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 25.

What may be termed a momentous question on the history of the present Surat School Board, that agitated the public mind for some time past, was eventually decided by the Board when it met last evening with Dr. C. J. Ghia in chair. The School Board had by a majority effected a welcome change 5 months back in the school hours for Gujarati school boys by fixing morning time instead of the usual hours of 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

But a couple of members of the School Board who were against this change and evidently against the other Nationalist members of the Board organised a strong propaganda against the morning time. Meanwhile some of the members of the Local Authority also took up a hostile attitude towards this change and managed to pass by a majority a resolution in the Municipal Meeting recommending the School Board to fix the original school time of 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. The only argument put forth by the Municipal Councillors favouring the noon time was that the morning time was not suitable to the people and the public opinion was against it. But it should be stated that out of more than half a dozen newspapers in the city all excepting one had favoured the morning time. Again it was argued that some applications from the guardians of the school attending children were made to the Board to revert to noon time. But this argument was made invalid by the Chairman of the Board who is also a member of the Municipality when he said that the number of signatories to a counter-application favouring the morning time was greater than those who had applied for noon hours. At the Municipal Meeting the Councillors who favoured the noon time were at their wits' end which was evidenced by a quaint argument put forth by one Mr. Kamlashankar Shastri, when he challenged the truth of the well-known maxim 'Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise,' and said that the mill workers and other labourers though, followed that principle habitually throughout their lives were yet the poorest of all. Some of the supporters of the noon time did not even fail to challenge the opinions of the best educationists of the Presidency & of India, which were prominently published by some of the local newspapers favouring the morning time, and contended that their (educationists) opinions should not weigh more with School Board than the members of the Municipality who were the creators of the School Board.

After this resolution was passed by the Municipality all were anxiously awaiting the decision of the School Board, and it was generally expected that the Schbol Board would not accept the recommendation of the Municipality, in view of its earlier declaration that it was entirely within their power to fix any time for schools. But it came up as a surprise to many when it was learnt that the School Board had resolved meekly to submit to the Municipality, reitering at the time their authority to make changes in the school hours as they pleased without any interference from outside. One of this School Board members Mr. B. J. Akkad, (Head Master of the Jain High School attached to the Sarvajanik Education Society) put up a strong fight against that submissive resolution and strongly warned the members against stultifying themselves by giving up the principle which they had adopted after mature consideration.

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INDIA NEEDS HIGH TARIFF WALLS.

"Good Old Times Are Gone!"

MR. TAIRSEE ON LABOUR UNREST.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji Blames Govt. For Not Affording Credit Facilities To Indian Merchants.

The Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, was held on Saturday. At the outset the late Mr. B. F. Madon's photo was unveiled in the Chamber Hall.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, in the course of his speech:—

I shall begin by referring to a subject, which is of vital importance to this country and regarding which, I fear, that if it is not handled properly or if the public does not pay proper attention to it, we may have to suffer very much in future. You know that the World Economic Conference held at Geneva in May 1927 recommended that the draft International Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions as prepared by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations should be utilised to lead to a prompt and general agreement permitting the greatest possible number of nations, by their concerted and simultaneous actions, to bring about favourable conditions for the recovery and development of the production and trade of all countries. This Economic Conference was followed by another Session held in the same year when Plenipotentiaries of all the League Members gathered together to consider the same question and to sign the Convention. The Convention was then signed by all the Plenipotentiaries, including Sir Atul Chatterjee for India. The Convention laid it down that "within a period of 6 months from the date of its coming into force all import and export prohibitions and restrictions should be removed and no such prohibitions or restrictions should be imposed thereafter." The contracting parties were enjoined to take steps to put into operation the Convention. The Second International Conference for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions was held at Geneva in July 1928 with a view to take stock of the situation, the date for depositing the ratifications being 30th September 1929. It was laid down that on ratifications forthcoming from 18 States, the Convention should be brought into force. When the Economic Consultative Committee met in Geneva last May, it was found that ratification upto that time was made by two States only. That Committee had to recognise it was found that the recommendations of the World Economic Conference in favour of individual action by States as a means of securing the reduction of tariffs were as yet far from being completely applied, notwithstanding the declaration accepting the principle laid down by that Conference by a great majority of the countries of the world. It was at a meeting of the same Consultative Committee last month that Sir Geoffery Corbett, representing this country, referring to the nature of Indian tariffs, pointed out, as a sort of a reply to those who wanted India to ratify the Convention, that the Indian tariff system was primarily for revenue purposes. I should like to know, which India was meant by Sir Geoffrey Corbett, when he made this remark the India of the bureaucratic Simla and Delhi or the India of the Indians. There is a complete unanimity of opinion—on this question of the development of India's indigenous industries with the help of a high tariff. Sir Geoffrey should have also pointed out to the assembled representatives of different Powers that the condition of Indian industries was so poor that unless they were given the help of tariff protection they would not be able to survive the competition of advanced industries of other countries. What is known as Tariff Holiday is for those nations, who, in putting up a tariff wall, not six, seven or fifteen feet high, but sometimes even as much as 60, 70 and 100 per cent. have got out of breath. It was unfortunate that when this International Convention was signed no exceptions were put forward on our behalf. I admit that the conclusion which Sir Geoffrey placed before the Conference was sane and sound, viz. that India was unable to support any resolution or participate in any Conference which would bind her to refrain from increasing her customs duties for a period of years. I hope that at a suitable opportunity representatives of India will make it clear to the League of Nations why India cannot participate in tariff holiday-making. I trust Government and our Legislatures will be careful before they commit India in that regard.

ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

Sir L. Rieu, replying to a question put by Mr. Husseinbhoy A Lalji, stated that the question o transfer was mooted and was under discussion with the Government of India, and that while no decision has been arrived at regarding it, the Government o Bombay consider that from the point of view of administratio and if the finances of the Presidency, the scheme has cons'derable advantages. You all know, Gentlemen, that Aden is a bleak and barren rock and that it has been converted into a thriving port and an *entrepot* of the trade of Arabia, mainly through the efforts of our Bombay merchants and traders who have settled there. It will be a great blow to the interests of these traders and merchants if Aden is now transferred from the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay to that of the Government of India I trust that knowing the feelings of the Bombay Presidency in this connection as expressed at the time when it was sought to be transferred to the Colonial Department of His Majesty's Government and in view of the assurances given in that regard by Sir (then Mr.) Dennis Bray (vide his statement on 16th January 1927) that Government have no intention of arriving at a decision without giving the Legislature an opportunity for discussion, as also the assurance given to the Bombay Legislative Council by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the then Finance Member and Leader of the House, that the connection of this Presidency with Aden and its civil, administration would remain, so far as was known, unaffected by the transfer of military and political matters from the Government of India to the appropriate departments of the Imperial Government, the Government of Bombay will not agree to such an important portion of its territories to be chopped off and transferred to the Government of India.

LABOUR SITUATION.

Since we met last, the great strike in the textile industry has exhausted itself. The Report of the Court of Inquiry has been published and it remains to be seen how far its findings will help to bring about a lasting settlement of Labour-Capital troubles. The Court of Inquiry not being a normal Court of Law has no sanction behind its findings; and not being a Board of Arbitration it cannot expect the parties to dispute to respect and carry them out morally. It is significant that the Court is unable to lay its finger on the cause of the strike and says: "It is difficult to say that the dispute or disputes, if any, which resulted in the general strike existed between workers themselves and the millowners." The dispute during this period was between the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union on the one hand and the Millowners on the other, resulting from the policy and activities of the officials of the Union and the Mill Committees." With this observation I have no doubt there will be a general agreement. The existing causes of which the Girni Kamgar Union took advantage can be reasonably found in the belief of the workers that "All is not as it should be" with them or in the words of the Court of Inquiry. "There was an undercurrent of discontent amongst the workers due mainly to the fear that there would be a cut in their wages and unemployment." In this connection, the Court of Inquiry quotes with approval the Report of the Industrial Disputes Committee of 1921 which stated: "there is undoubtedly a widespread belief that victimisation is practised and the trade union leaders are marked out for dismissal on the first opportunity. We agree with these observations that this widespread belief which prevailed then continues upto the present day and is, in our opinion, responsible for a good deal of distrust of the management by the workers leading to frequent disputes."

The workers' grievances against the existing system are somewhat as follows:—

(1) For all his work, the wages he gets do not give him income sufficient for his human needs and leaves no margin for the rainy day.

(2) He has no security of livelihood however willing and eager he may be work. He may be dismissed at a day's notice and thus be deprived of means of livelihood without redress or appeal, perhaps for no better reason than that he offended the "jobbers." Where such things prevail the belief is naturally created in him that something is wrong with such an order or affairs.

(3) Whilst as a citizen the worker, when he has vote, has equal share in determining the nation's issues about which he knows little, in regard to his own work of which he knows something he has no opportunity to express his opinion and be consulted. He sees waste and mistakes in industry but he has no voice in remedying the same.

(4) Our industrial system denies the "man" in him. He has heard or known of the status of worker in foreign lands, the benefits he enjoys as a worker from cradle to old age. He is protected in infancy by maternity and child welfare services; in childhood by elementary education and scholarships, pensions for orphane; in middle life by Factories and Mines Acts for his safety—in old age by pensions for insured-man and his wife. When unemployed he receives doles to keep the wolf from the door. By contrast with this the Indian worker looks upon himself as ill-treated.

(5) He does not know and he has no means of knowing that he is getting a square deal, because of the financial results of the industry are not placed before him and thus he has no means o knowing the real financial status of industry and to what extent he is participating in the fruits of his labour. He, therefore, easily believes, when he is told:

"The seed ye sow another reaps;
The wealth ye find, another keeps;
The robe ye weave, another wears."

"GOOD OLD TIMES ARE GONE."

All this or something similar to this is felt by the ever-growing number of workers who no longer, as in the past, look upon the employers as their "Ma-bap." "The gold old times, the grand old times, the great old times, the only times,' are past beyond recall. Such or similar are the "libreal discontents" inspired by new aspirations legitimate in the new era of industrial democracy and call for consideration. It is a pity that at the initial stages of trade unionism the industrialists there did not benefit by the experience of the West. They looked down on association of workers with suspicion and as untouchables, thereby driving them into the hands of outsiders not a few of whom had perhaps only a philosophic interest in the industry and who found in this an opportunity to add to their own importance as leaders.

The root of the matter is that all ideas of relationship between Labour and Capital as servants and masters are out of date, and hence untenable in the present Democratic Age, and they will have to be adjusted to new relationship by "joint ascertainment." I will suggest to both Labour and Capital to give this vital link between them, their utmost attention and devise efficient machinery for negotiation, conciliation and arbitration with a view to reducing the risk of stoppages to a minimum while safeguarding the ultimate right to strike as well as the Industry itself. I would go so far as to suggest making a strike "illegal" which has not exhausted all means provided by agreed-upon machinery of negotiation. The outstanding example of what is possible, and has in fact been achieved, is furnished by the Boot and Shoe Trade in England wherein after the lock-out of 1895 the terms of negotiation were agreed upon between the Employrs' Federation and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in which it was categorically stated that "No strike or lockout shall be entered into unless £1000 was deposited by each side with the Trustees to guarantee the due carrying out of provisions of negotiating machinery agreed upon." The agreement contained a Clause which stipulated that if any strike or lockout should last more than three days a claim might be made on the funds first by way of fine or penalty, second by way of damages, or compensation for loss sustained. Practically speaking in there have been no strikes or lockouts in the 32 years since the agreement was made and the success of the scheme can be judged best by the fact that penalty inflicted in 25 years amounted to £828. I mention this to indicate what is possible given the necessary goodwill and desire to settle

BOTH IN CHASTENED MOOD.

To-day in Bombay both Labour and Capital are in chastened mood because of bitter experience and hence I consider the present the most psychological moment to arrive at a working arrangement reasonable to both sides to avoid conflicts in the future. Labour has seen where its extreme leaders have led it; against the loss in wages they have but earned for Bombay the two Acts of legislation: the Goonda Act and the Public Safety Act Capital has also seen what harm can be done by small pin-pricks and that some provision is necessary to convince the worker that he get fair treatment and to make him believe that he gets it. The worker's status must be improved by provision and safeguards against dismissal and victimisation; assurances should be provided against arbitrary dismissals for disciplinary and other offences, and for alleged inefficiency. The workers and their leaders have to realise that their own material interests are bound up with the prosperity of industry and that this prosperity cannot be secured without co-operation with Capital. Capitalists have to realise that no industry can, in the long run, make any progress worth the name if the workers without whom it cannot exist have their human needs and aspirations unsatisfied and are deprived of their due share of its fruit. If on the acceptance of these two vital facts a negotiating machinery is agreed upon and arranged, I am sure, the industry would be on a fair way towards a system of co-operation and industrial Swaraj necessary for its prosperity.

It should be the aim of both Labour and Capital to increase the economic results of industry by greater efficiency, discipline and continuous work, and thus bring to the highest pitch their contributions of both to it. On the other hand, Capital must realise that unless it enters into the spirit of workers—they will be wanting in their duty. To this the Court of Inquiry make pointed reference in the concluding paragraph of their findings, mean, the lack of touch and contact by Capital with the workers Unless this contact is established and the estrangement which exists at present is removed, industry can but be said to run on 3 instead of 4 cylinders. Capital must not forget the significance of call on them contained in the words "noblesse oblige."

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA BY BRITISH CHAMBERS.

May tell the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon who have issued the circular letter dated 27th July 1929 that they have acted poor India Friend too long—and they have had a long innings at it too and that it is time that they played the *colleagues* with the Indians. As the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr. G. D. Birla has issued a statement in reply to the said circular letter and pointed out how unnecessarily nervous and wrong the Associated Chambers are in raising the cry of discrimination and expropriation.

The justification pleaded by the authors of such an extraordinary and reactionary demand is the introduction in the Legislative Assembly of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill and the acceptance by the Assembly of the principle underlying the said Bill. The said Bill contains no principle of racial discrimination as alleged. The aim and object of the measure is to encourage the creation and growth of an Indian Mercantile Marine and the means by which it is sought to be done is the gradual reservation of the Coasting Trade of India to its own nationals—a worthy and natural ambition. In this the British can take a full hundred per cent part by becoming India's nationals.

WHAT AMUSES HIM.

But what amuses me most is that they who have fattened on discrimination are crying against the Bill. The past maritime history of Great Britain spells "discrimination", and is not the administration of India one unending act of discrimination? For proofs, the Associated Chambers are referred to the Indian Criminal Procedure Code. Have they ever protested against the discrimination between foreigners and nationals of the country? Jatindra Das had to lay down his life as a protest against the discrimination of treatment between an India accused under trial and a foreign convict.

May I in this connection refer you to the words of the Right Hon. Shrinivasa Shastri, whom no one can accuse of extremism or anti-British feeling, used by him in course of discussion on his resolution in the Council of State on 28th February 1923 regarding the appointment of Indians as departmental secretaries in the Government of India?

"... It is further asserted that these European members will have a grievance that because of their birth they are excluded from certain offices to which but for this consideration they might have been appointed I am very happy again that Honourable Members on the opposite side appreciate for the first time the odium of erecting a colour barrier. They see for the first time, when it threatens to be applied to them, what it is to be denied an opportunity because of one's colour. Sir, during the hundred years till now we have cried out to the world that we have been excluded on grounds of race and of colour from posts to which by every humane and righteous consideration we were entitled. The official world in the Government of India are beginning for the first time to feel the taste of racial humiliation and the bitterness pisend on the faces of people. I am glad that my experience is coming home and I hope it will come home still more....."

That the desire of the Britishers to reserve the Coasting Trade of India for the British Merchant Marine, that is, practically for themselves is not wholly dead is clear from the fact that even Sir Arthur Froom, who wrote the Minute of Dissent opposing the reservation of Indian Coastal Trade for Indian ships had no objection to the Indian coasting trade being reserved for British-owned ships flying the British Flag within which he was good and kind enough to include Indian-owned vessels. His exact words are:—

"My opinion is that there are limitations to any sentimental preference shippers may have for tonnage and that the carriage of the trade should be left free at any rate to all British-owned ships, with which I include Indian-owned, flying the British Flag."

This will indicate that the Britishers are not against discrimination *per se*—they are against it so far as it benefits India and Indians. My friends the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon may well, therefore ponder over the proverbial wisdom contained in the adage: "grapes are sour."

MINORITY RIGHTS.

One can understand the Associated Chambers putting forward demands as a Minority community. Several Treaties have been drawn in Europe after the Paris Peace Conference to safeguard the rights of minorities. We see that the rights of minorities are as recognised in civilised countries. It is open to every person to become a citizen if he has been born or lived in the territory concerned. If he does not choose to accept this nationality he must transfer his place of residence to the state whose allegiance he wishes to retain. Resolution No. of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1922 again laid down that "While the Assembly recognises the primary rights of the minorities to be protected by the League from oppression it also emphasises the *duties* incumbent on persons belonging to racial religious or linguistic minorities to co-operate as loyal fellow-citizens with the nations to which they now belong." Nowhere we find any mention of "safeguards" such as the Associated Chambers are asking. It appears to me that what the Associated Chambers want is not obviously the rights of minorities but the monopolies of ruling class and hence of superior persons.

The authors of the circular ask us to so behave as not to alienate the sympathies of India's well-wishers and do irreparable harm to the credit of the country and deprive it of British capital, initiative and technical experience.' Sympathies of India's well-wishers have done so little good to India that want of them will hardly do any harm and if the credit of India is being bound to the financial chariot-wheel of England, I have no doubt to the extent that this credit is lessened India will gain in good name and self-respect for have I any fears that British capital, initiative and technical experience will be removed so long as they find return for the same, nor are these the monopoly of Britishers only. The same are continued for the returns they obtain and not out of love for India nor through beneficence of foreigners."

MR. HUSSEINBHOY A. LALJEE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Vice-President of the Chamber, then said:—

Speaking at the last quarterly meeting I had referred to certain Income-tax matters and pointed out how Indian merchants in general and Shroffs in particular are placed in a position of great disadvantage through the practice of the Income-tax authorities of taking down names of depositors with them. Mr. Walchand Hirachand and myself, as your representatives, before the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee drew their attention to this aspect of the question. It remains to be seen if the Banking Committee will try to get relief in a matter where despite urgent efforts of your Committee the Income-tax authorities have not given any.

We also pointed out disadvantages under which Shroffs and other merchants have to labour as a result of the practice in vogue with the Joint Stock Banks of making advances for only 60 days or over for a shorter period. This has increased the so much prevailing slump in our cotton cloth, grain, sugar and other markets. It is this practice, which has also to some extent caused the holding power of our mercantile community to be so much reduced.

WANT OF CREDIT FACILITIES.

It has often happened that when there is a failure of a party in one of the chief markets, the Banks immediately stop dealing with almost all the parties of that market, as if all the parties are going to be bankrupt. This is a fact of daily experience in this country. Undesirable as this policy adopted in England of encouraging their trade not only by banks but also by Government, who take insurance on foreign shipment and their outstanding manufacturers in England can send their goods to India and give facilities to merchants to pay after some time and get that outstanding insured with Government. It is in this way that Industry, and trade can be developed.

I say it is the want of credit and facility, which is one of the chief causes of our cloth and other markets being in this plight so long and has made the sale of cloth of our mills go down and brought our main industry to ruin.

When I ask the Banks to support trade and industry I do realise that they are a shareholders' concern, and as such their primary duty is to protect their interests, but if industry, trade and commerce are flourishing then and then only can they expect to earn good returns. Besides it must not be forgotten that large sums of Public Money are kept with the Imperial Bank, free of interest, and as such our trade and industry can claim help of these funds when it is needed.

So far as our Textile Industry is concerned no words are needed from anyone to press upon Government the urgent necessity for relief to it. Government will find from their own records of the Income-tax what is the plight of the people and what enormous loss they have sustained. As regards small industries like the match, tanning of hides and even salt, our local Government do not seem to take any notice of them as if their business was only of collecting land revenues and maintaining Peace and Order.

I am sorry to say that when recently attempts are being made even by Kathiawar States to improve their commerce by financial and other help our Government do not mind throwing off one of their important ports like Aden from their jurisdiction. Aden has an annual trade of lakhs of rupees with Bombay and still our Government does not appreciate the benefits therefrom to its people.

I have also to draw the attention of our mill-owners and merchants to their disregard towards introducing their products and merchandise not only outside India but even in India. Recently the G. I. P. Railway has run a Special Divali Exhibition train, which will go round the whole of Central India and which will run for nearly 28 days. I am sorry to find that none of the Bombay mills had anything on this train for exhibition.

One thing I cannot help referring to and that is the Back Bay Reclamation scheme. We all expected that Government of India who were going to partake of a large portion of expected property would come forward and help us but instead of helping us they are putting more and more burden on us. The Reclamation plot No. 8 is ready since May last and we have been expecting about 2 crores of rupees from the Government of India, but they are not paying us. I feel certain our Government must be pressing the Government of India in the matter and let us assure our Government that we are with them.

Karachi, Oct. 26.—A tragedy occurred near Jacobabad yesterday when Jamadar Idakhan was killed whilst shooting, through his rifle bursting. The police are inquiring into the matter. The deceased was a police reporter.—A.P

Lunavada, Oct. 26.—The ceremony of handing over the Kharita announcing the Maharana Virabhadrasinghji as the rightful successor to the Gadi on behalf of the Government of India was performed this evening in a special Durbar conducted for the purpose by Mr. Hartshorne, Political Agent. A vernacular translation of the same was read by the Deputy Political Agent.—Free Press.

(Continued from column 7)

the public cause. The "Mata" has lived without your help and can live on. If possible, bring some good to her; if not, no additional trouble, please.

Oh pure mouth, Brahman and Oh ye, pious hands, Non-Brahmans! do keep up your close contact but for feeding each other and not for striking and thus co operatively starving yourselves in the bargain!! Let us have co operative construction, co-operative protection and co-operative salvation, and not co-operative destruction, co-operative pulverization, or co-operative damnation whether we are Brahmans or Non-Brahmans. If we, as Brahmans treat others with love and respect, we continue to remain touchable ourselves, or else we are Brahmans deservedly arrogate to ourselves the title with the preposition "Un" behind it. In the Poet's words, though yet a bit to late, "Awake, arise, or be for- fallen!!" or better still, no blessing (Vara) is higher than the sincere recognition of the complete unity in the different limbs of "Hind Mata."

PLEA FOR HINDU UNITY.

—:o:—

Mr. S. N. Dabholkar's Appeal To Hindus.

The following are extracts from an Appeal to the Hindu Community by Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar of Bombay:—

Man is the perfect Image of God. His body is the real Temple of God. Man, whether born of the so called "Brahman" descent or the so called "Shudra" descent, is by birth a "Shudra." When man realizes "Brahma," then only he ascends to the right stage of Brahman, according to the recognized rule. "Guna" and "Karma" settle the "varna" and not the formal descent in a family. Whether for social political or moral purposes, if right views are to be adopted, the above are the pure precepts. Violate these! On Brahman! and you are worse than Shudra. Observe these! Oh Shudra or Ati Shudra! and you are Brahman. Your deeds uplift you, not your family descent, never so your words!!

The "Poorna Brahma" incarnations of the Lord Shri Ramchandra and Shri Krishna, had taken place in families other than the so called Brahman. Except a few instances, almost all the Hindu Saints came out of the families so called Non-Brahman. Even the Saints Nyaneshwar Maharaja and Eknath Maharaja who were born of Brahman descent physically, proved by their acts their recognition of the unity of the Lord whether in the body of a Brahman or an "Ati Shudra."

Oh ye, Brahman! do search all the corners of your heart and find out for your own salvation what part of yours is Brahman, what deed of yours entitles you to be a Brahman. If the righteous response be—"no part,"—"no deed." then do not add one more sin to your heinous store by boasting of your wretched physical descent, which, if at all, should lower your head in shame, more for possessing, even by your own manner of understanding, a "Brahman" body and in it a "Chandal Heart!."

The mouth takes nourishment in shape of reverence for the good of the whole body, whether the body be the Body Social, the Body Political or the Body Moral. The same mouth gives in shape of right guidance nourishment to others. Thus the Brahman receives and also gives, and is therefore formally entitled to the six duties enjoined upon him. In the manner and proportion he receives respect, he can rightly guide. In the manner and proportion he guides, he is respected. In the manner and proportion he gets the respect, he is induced to continue his guidance and so on. Thus the co-operative relationship exists between the Brahman and others.

PRESENT DEGRADATION.

This once happy state has now been replaced by utter mutual degradation between Brahmans and Non-Brahmans, and why? The very title "Brahman" is stinking in the nose of Non-Brahmans and the word Non-Brahman is felt horrible repulsive by the Brahmans. If the hands would not feed the mouth, the latter must get starved and what then can keep even the hands in strength? All fingers and the receptive palm of the hand co-operate with each other in carrying nourishment to the mouth; when in concord; but, when in discord, they turn their back on the mouth and the receptive changes into the rejective, so that the back of the palm beats against the mouth, and the helping friend thus becomes the yelping foe. The mouth, Brahman, allows a current of air and the hands, Non-Brahmans, blow in strokes. The beneficial "give and take" as in the case of the hands carrying nourishment to the mouth is practised in silence, but in violence the "blow to blow" contract begins and ends.

With the help of the word "Satyagraha," a misnomer, because "Agraha" is found by exchanges into the rejective, so "Satya" a disagreeable compound, each party, considering its own side as of Truth, attempts to pull down the other party's edifice. The result is that "Satya" completely retires and "Agraha" ill succeeds on the field, widening, of course, the gulf between the parties. Internecine hostility is the deadliest poison to "Hind Mata", and no progress in any direction is progress for her ultimate good, unless Peace first precedes it.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

Oh ye Leaders! do, please study the science of keeping Peace at any cost and worship this Goddess in all the projects you start for your followers. Many a time, your followers have a cause to rue your lead first. Your hands be better empty rather than be soiled with knotty questions tending to create more and more differences between parties. Your lead may go back but the differences would surely remain to advance. Friends! do bear and forbear! Give up all attitude to box the ears of those who may not agree in your ideas to uplift "Hind Mata"' in a day or a week. Do not rush with ready threats in

(Continued in column 6.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1929.

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

"DELIBERATE SUPPRESSION AND PERVERSION OF FACTS."

Red Flag Union Leaders On Mrs. Dange And Mr. Joshi's Statement.

THE BRAIN BEHIND "THE CAMPAIGN OF VILLIFICATION"

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamkar Union writes:—

Mrs. Dange and Mr. V. H. Joshi have published a long statement in the English Press explaining from their own point of view the circumstances under which the executive of the Girni Kamgar Union decided to recommend to the General Body their expulsion from the Union, and in the meanwhile to suspend them from their membership. The statement is practically a translation of a Marathi leaflet issued by them on the 17th inst. and broadcast in thousands in the mill area.

THE CHARGES.

The substance of the statement is that the disciplinary action taken by the Union executive against Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Dange was the consequence of a difference of opinion between these two persons on the one hand and Kandalkar and Deshpande, the President and the Secretary of the Union, on the other, on two points. The first point was the question of the withdrawal of the strike. It is alleged by Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Dange that in spite of their repeated advice to the contrary, the two "bureaucratic" officials of the Union mentioned above, viz., Kandalkar and Deshpande, unduly prolonged the strike because these latter were suffering from "ultra-leftist deviations" consequent upon "an Infantile Disorder" (Does not the phrase convince the readers of the profound knowledge of Leninism possessed by the wife and the private secretary of Mr. Dange?) and also because they wanted 'to save their own prestige' and were not willing 'to eat the humble pie' in the interests of the workers. The second point on which there is alleged to have been a difference of opinion was the question of the affiliation of the Girni Kamgar Union to the Trade Union Congress. It is maintained that the suggestion to affiliate the Girni Kamgar Union to the Trade Union Congress first came from Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Dange in May, that it was turned down by the 'Union bureaucracy', that even the proposal of Mr. Dange to utilise the Meerut Defence Funds for the purpose was unfairly criticised by the bureaucrats, and that the publication of Mr. Dange's opinion on the subject had been one of the 'sins' of Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange for 'meriting censure.'

"GROSSEST MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The statement summarised above contains (to put it mildly) the grossest misrepresentation of the facts of the case. The following resolution of the Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union will throw light on the considerations which led it to take drastic stens against Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange:—

'Whereas Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Dange have been carrying on activities which are detrimental to the interests of the Union and, therefore, extremely objectionable and whereas their articles in the 'Lalbavta-Dhumdhadaka' of 17-9-29 and the 'Navi Kranti' of 29-9-29, have convinced this committee of the scandalous character of their opposionist tactics, that committee severely condemns this conduct on the part of Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange and resolves to suspend them immediately from the Union and recommends to the General Body of the Union to expel them permanently."

CHANGE OF FRONT.

The fact is that there was never any difference of opinion on any question of policy between Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange on the one hand and Kandalkar and Deshpande on the other. Deshpande and Ranadive were convicted and sent to prison in the middle of July. The situation then was not such as to warrant withdrawal of the strike. The owners no doubt announced that about 90,000 men were working, but the Union officials, including Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange and everyone else in the know of things, were perfectly convinced that the figure was ridiculously exaggerated. In fact the correctness of the figure was openly challenged by the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union at the Court of Inquiry. If Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange believed then in the correctness of the figure they should have shown their honesty by supporting the Mill-owners' contention at that time. It is only now at this late stage that they come out with a statement corroborating the figure then published by the mill-owners. How is this change of front to be explained? Moreover, if they really thought at the time that the figure was correct and that the situation warranted withdrawal of the Strike, they should have brought the proposal before the Managing Committee of the Union. They were supposed to be the chief 'intellectual' in the executive of the Girni Kamgar Union during the absence of Ranadive and Deshpande in jail. Mrs. Dange was the Vice-President and Mr. Joshi the Treasurer of the Union. Thus they occupied very responsible positions. Mrs. Dange had been admitted to the Union and appointed Vice-President at a special meeting of the Managing Committee held in the morning of the day on wolch Ranadive and Deshpande were convicted and these two were chiefly responsible for her appointment. Mr. Joshi was specially called from Meerut, again at the instance of these two persons, immediately after their conviction. The idea was that Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange should take an important part in guiding the policy of the Union during the absence of Ranadive and Deshpande.

WHO PROPOSED CALLING OFF OF STRIKE?

Instead of paying attention to the ordinary affairs of the Union Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange spent most of their time during the next month at the Court of Inquiry, although they had no business there, since Kandalkar, Deshpande, and Ranadive were in charge of this particular work. In the course of this month Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange never brought the question of the withdrawal of the Strike before the executive of the Union. When Ranadive and Deshpande were released they found that Mr. Joshi had just begun to picket himself at mill gates, thus showing his support to the policy of continuing the Strike. In the course of the next few days neither Mr. Joshi nor Mrs. Dange ever proposed "either privately" or, "at a meeting of the executive" that the Strike should be withdrawn. The "proposal for withdrawing the strike first" emanated "from Deshpande and Ranadive long before the report at the Court of Inquiry was published." The proposal was turned down by the Managing Committee by an overwhelming majority. The Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union, as is well known, consists almost wholly of workers. These workers, who were the greatest sufferers on account of the Strike, decided to continue the fight, and Deshpande and Ranadive bowed to their decision. Was it because they had 'inordinately swelled heads', as Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange so politely suggest? Was it because Deshpande 'the secretary and the intellectual inspirer' of Mr. Kandalkar had "given the go-bye to the old system of the democratic control of the Union's policy by rank and file consultation and vote?" Was it because these bureaucratic leaders wanted to save their prestige and considered "the appearance of the report as an auspicious time for calling off the Strike?" The facts are recorded in the minute book of the managing committee of the Union. Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange who were present at the meeting know the facts only too well. The suppression or perversion of these facts on their part is without doubt deliberate. We hope to throw some tight in the course of this statement on the motives that must have inspired them in this conduct.

HOSTILE CAMPAIGN.

It will be clear from this that difference of opinion on the question of Strike tactics was not responsible for the steps taken against Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange, for the simple reason that in fact there never was any such difference of opinion. This alleged difference of opinion is mentioned for the first time in the leaflet issued by these two disgruntled individuals so late as the 17th instant. Their hostile campaign began publicly on the 17th September, and in the intervening period of one month they issued several statement but not once did they mention the alleged fact of this difference of opinion on the question of the withdrawal of the Strike. You may search in vain for this grave allegation in the 'Lalbavta-Dumdhadaka' of 17-9-29 (every line in which was from the pen of Mr. V. H. Joshi) or in the leaflet announcing the advent of the 'Navi Kranti' (which was started by these individuals as a rival to the 'Kranti,' the well known organ of the Workers and Peasants' Party) or in the first two issues of the 'Navi Kranti' itself. The whole of this literature which issued from the top floor of Nagu Sayaji's Wadi between 17-9-29 and 17-10-29 and which (Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange attempted to broadcast gratis in the mill area, contained nothing but the most filthy abusive language directed against the other officials of the Union in general and Kandalkar and Deshpande in particular, and also against Mrs. Nambiar.

"NEW KARANTI COPIES BURNT"

The tone and the substance of this literature, were so revolting that copies of the first issue of 'Navi Kranti' were publicly burnt in thousands at the Nagu Sayaji's Wadi (where Mr. Joshi, and Mrs. Dange reside) by large crowds of infuriated textile workers; and these two persons had to store up almost all the copies of the second issue in their own room, as they had not the courage to send them out for sale. When they found that their campaign of vilification reacted against themselves, they found it wise (or were persuaded by some shrewder person that it was wise) to change their tactics. Hence this new stunt of a difference of opinion on questions of policy! There is not the slightest doubt that this idea of manufacturing a difference of opinion which never existed and utilizing it for the purpose of rousing the workers against the officials of the Union who have so long been responsible for the conduct of its affairs, was an after thought and a clear indication of the fact that these villifiers had realised the miserable failure of their former mehods.

(To be Continued.)

ARAB WOMEN'S BOLD STEP.

Delegation Appears Before High Commissioner ... Unveiled. .....

SUBMISSION OF GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Jerusalem.—For the first time in the history of Palestine, Moslem women unveiled themselves before a stranger yesterday when the delegation of the Congress of Arab women, both Moslem and Christian, from all parts of Palestine appeared unveiled before the High Commissioner to whom they submitted a resolution passed by the Congress protesting 'inter alia' against the Balfour Declaration, the Zionist immigration and the alleged police maltreatment of Arab prisoners.—Reuter.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Maharashtra Chamber's Rejoinder To Govt. Statement.

EMPLOYERS' DELEGATION TO GENEVA.

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, New Delhi on the 26th instant:—

'(With) reference (to the) reported statement of Sir Geoffrey Corbett, member, Indian Government Delegation, that (the) India Government (is) negotiating with (the) Indian and European Chambers for (the) last ten years with (a) view to (an) agreement between them about (the) representation of (the) Employers' Delegates and Advisers to (the) International Labour Conferences, (the) Committee, (of the) Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce emphatically declare that it is not aware of any such attempts at negotiations on (the) part of (the) Government of India (the) Committee strongly protest against (the) implication that non-national European organisations in India have any right to be consulted in (the) representation of India at (the) International Conference under (the) treat. of Versellis. They urge that India being (the) original member (of the) League of Nations, is under (the) obligation to nominate Employers' Delegates and advisers only in agreement with (the) most representative national organizations.

Copy of this telegram is forwarded to (the) Chairman, Thirteenth International Labour Confertnce and to (the) Director, International Labour Office, Geneva."—Free Press.

CABLE TO GENEVA.

—:o:—

India Employers Delegation And Govt.

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

The following cable has been sent by the Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, to the Chairman, Thirteenth International Labour Conference, Geneva, on the 26th instant:—

"(With) reference (to the) statement (of) Sir Geoffrey Corbett (that the) India Government (is) negotiating (with) Indian and European Chambers (for the) last ten years for (an) agreement (the) representation of (the) Employers' Delegation Committee, (the) Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce is wholly unaware (of) such negotiation (and) strongly protests against (the) implication (that) non-national European Organizations in India have the right to be consulted. Therefore we have wired to (the) India Government also.—Free Press.

CALL TO THE YOUTH LEAGUERS.

—:o:—

Attend Ahmedabad Conference.

GIVE DEFINITE MANDATE TO CONGRESS.

The Secretaries, Ahmedabad Youth League, write:—

It has been decided to hold the third session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference at Ahmedabad on 23rd and 24th November.

The Conference is bound to be quite momentous. It meets just before the Lahore Congress. The repressive policy of the Government, the Meerut and Lahore trials, the death of Jatin Das, the Public Safety Ordinance and many of these clearly show the resolute attitude of the Government. It is highly necessary that the youth of the Bombay Presidency should declare their voice before the Congress leaders and before the Government in unequivocal terms. It is time when young men and women of the Bombay Presidency should give out their definite programme before Pandit Jawaharlal, the leader of Young India, and other Congress leaders before they decide to do anything. Let the Ahmedabad Conference give a valiant lead to the youth of India. Let every young men and women of the Presidency attend this Conference.

SWADESHI BAZAR.

It has been proposed to hold a Swadeshi Bazar along with the Conference. We request the dealers in Swadeshi goods throughout the Presidency to open their stalls and correspond with the Secretaries, Swadeshi Propaganda Committee of the Ahmedabad Youth League, for further details.

The Ahmedabad Youth League has been able to obtain a very distinguished Chairman of the Reception Committee in Dr. Sumant Mehta.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

Punjab Jails Enquiry Committees Report.

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee has submitted a report with a dissentient note by Choudhry Afzal Huq. The report is expected to give lead to other provinces in the matter of jail administration.—A. P.

MR. B. V. JADHAV'S CONTRADICTION.

Non-Brahmins Deputation To England.

POONA, Oct. 26.

In a statement to the Associated Press the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Leader and President of the Executive body of the Non-Brahmin Party says:—With regard to the statement issued to the press by Mr. Baburao Mayutirao Jedhe as Secretary of the Bombay Non-Brahmin Party I have to request you to publish that I look upon the said statement as unauthorised. As the Leader and President of the Executive body of the Non-Brahmin Party I requested Messrs. Gupte and Javalkar who are proceeding to England to carry on propaganda there in the interest of the party. The Executive Committee which meets on the 10th November may resolve to send others to support the cause. —A. P.

NEW COMMANDER OF AIR FORCE IN MIDDLE EAST.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

It is announced that Air Vice-Marshal F. R. Scarlett has been appointed to the Command of the Air Force in the Middle East.—Reuter.

PRIESTHOOD CONDEMNED

Muslim Educational And Social Reform Conference.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

The Poona Muslim Educational and Social Reform Conference held its 2nd sitting on the night of 23rd October, with Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, B.Sc., in the chair, Mr. Mirza Ikram Baig, B.A., LL.B., was the main speaker. He spoke at length on the evils of some of the social customs prevalent amongst the Musalmans and asked the latter to free themselves from their shackles. He vehemently attacked the so-called priestly class to which no recognition was ever given by Islam, for, said the speaker, it was they who raised impediments in the path of reformers. He exhorted the trustees of the various religious endowments to see that their monies were utilised for purposes, beneficial to Islam. In this connection he called upon the trustees of the local trust known by the name of the Himayet-e-Tulaba Fund to give an account to the public of Rs. 25,000 at their disposal and requested them not to allow it to remain idle as was the case at present.

ISLAMIC IDEA OF CHARITY.

On the night of the 24th the 3rd and the last sitting was held. Mr. Ali Bahadur presided. Mr. Z. Q. Barni delivered a speech in Urdu on the Islamic idea of charity. He quoted "Hadisas" in which the Musalmans were exhorted by the Prophet to be cheerful in disposition towards others and to be a source of light and happiness for those around them, and called upon the audience to live up to that ideal. He emphasised that little acts of kindliness own, in the definition of Islam, all acts of charity and exhorted them to make themselves and others happy by living up to the Islamic ideal of charity.

After this a "Mushaira" was held in which prominent poets from Bombay like Mr. Arzu Brelvi, Sardar Dellavi and Shabab Badayuni participated. Local poets also read their ghazals. As the President wanted to go to Bombay by the last train, he was garlanded ando thanked by the organisers of the meeting. The Mushaira came to a close late at night.

B. N. R. WORKERS' MEETING.

—:o:—

Need For Hindu-Muslim Solidarity.

SUPPORT TO NAGPUR DECISIONS.

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 27.

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Labour Union, a well-attended public meeting was held at Kharagpur in the Loco Settlement on Saturday, the 26th inst. Messrs. Giri, W. V. R. Naidu, Anwaral Haque, S. S. Iyer and other speakers addressed the meeting. Some of the speakers explained to the audience the Nagpur resolutions of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation regarding preparations to be made in order to secure the redress of their grievances. The necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity was emphasised.

The Muslim Committee members and Office-bearers for the local branch of the Union were then elected and keen enthusiasm was evinced by the men throughout.—Free Press.

Lahore Railway Workers' Demonstrations.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

A procession of Railway Workshop workers under the auspices of the General Workers' N. W. Railway Union led by Mr. M. A. Khan held demonstrations and paraded the principal streets of the city. At the conclusion of the procession, a meeting was held where resolutions were passed welcoming the Commission and expressing the desirability of sending a deputation to wait upon the Governor to recognise their Union.—Free Press.

ARMY OFFICER IN SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

Major R. D. S. Reid, Officer Commanding, 27th Field Battery, met with a serious accident in attempting to fire a muzzle-loading cannon. After a couple of unsuccessful attempts to fire, Major Reid stooped forward to examine the touch-hole. Immediately flame shot into the Major's face inflicting serious injuries. He is lying in Military Hospital.—A.P.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Last Day's Sitting.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

The third and the last sitting of the Bombay Persidency Educational Conference was held at 2-30 on the 23rd October under the presidentship of Mr. Abdur Rahim, C. I. E., M. L. C. A few resolutions which were held over at the 2nd sitting, were then taken up. In one resolution Government were asked to open the promised Andheri College at an early date. Another resolution requested Government to utilise the interest on the monies deposited in the Savings Banks by such Muslim depositors as refused on religious grounds, to accept the same, for the advancement of learning amongst the Musalmans. The last resolution expressed the confidence of the Conference in the Hon. Sir Harun Jaafar. This was moved by Khan Bahadur Qamruddin and seconded by Maulana Hamdani, two most prominent members of the Governing Board of the Conference. After all this was over, Seth Haji Ahmad Nakhuda was appointed Honourary Treasurer in the place of Lt. Saiyed Suleman, deceased.

The Teachers' Conference then met in the Harun and dispersed after passing several resolutions.

At night a "Mushaira" was held when several well-written patriotic poems were read. Adib's poem was declared by the President to be the best and consequently he was awarded a gold medal. Shafiq's poem stood second to Adib's in point of merit and he was awarded a silver medal. Khumar then recited a soul-inspiring poem for which he was also awarded a silver medal. Prominent amongst those who were present, besides the President were: Sir Ibrahim Harun Jaafar, Nawab Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Munshi Muhammad Ismail, Maulana Saiyed Murtaza, M. L. A., Khan Bahodur Qamaruddin and some members of the Haj Committee. After the Mushaira was over, the President was thanked in appropriate words. This brought the 15th Session of the Conference to an end.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL! FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

(For Details See Page 7.)

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